

FBIS**DAILY REPORT****CONTENTS***China*

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EDUCATION OFFICIAL PLAYS DOWN UNIVERSITY INCIDENT

OW070952 Beijing XINHUA in English 0932 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Text] Beijing, June 7 (XINHUA) -- The clash between Chinese and foreign students at Tianjin University was an isolated incident and will soon be resolved in a fair way in the interests of the friendship between China and the countries concerned, an official of the State Education Commission said here today.

Yu Fuzeng, deputy head of the Foreign Affairs Department of the State Education Commission, held a press conference at the International Club on the incident.

On the evening of May 24, foreign students at Tianjin University gathered in the school dining hall to celebrate African Liberation Day. The school leaders and representatives of Chinese students attended the opening of the meeting to express their congratulations. At 11:30 P.M. the foreign students began to hold a dancing party in the dining hall.

Some Chinese students who lived nearby went to the dining hall and asked the foreign students to lower the volume of the music, as they were to participate in a physics contest between Beijing, Tianjin and Shanghai students the following day. An argument developed and some foreign students threw beer bottles at the Chinese students, hurting several of them. The riot drew more Chinese students, some of whom began to throw stones into the dining hall while the foreign students continued to throw bottles.

At about 12:10, the university authorities came to the dining hall and stopped the 30-minute conflict, in which two Chinese students had been seriously hurt, and several other Chinese students as well as three African students slightly hurt. The school authorities moved 16 students, from Asian and African countries, to a kitchen room for their protection. Early next morning, the local police moved these students to a safer place where they would be isolated from the Chinese students.

After the incident, over 50 Chinese students went to appeal to the Tianjin Municipal Government to punish the foreign students who had injured Chinese students, and some foreign students came to Beijing to seek redress.

Yu described the incident as "rare and isolated," saying that it would not affect the relations between China and other countries, including those of Africa. "We are convinced that it is not difficult to settle the dispute," he said. The principle of the State Education Commission and the Tianjin University authorities are determined to calm the students down so that the dispute can be settled and the friendly relations between China and other countries safeguarded, he said.

Investigation of those who have violated school discipline and law would be conducted by public security institutions, and fair judgements would be made on the basis of facts, he said. Right now, the commission and university authorities are trying to persuade those foreign students of the university who came to Beijing to return to their studies. "So far, ten of them have done so," Yu said.

China began to accept African students in 1959. Among the 3,500 foreign students now studying in China, Yu said, 1,600 are from African countries. All of them are recipients of Chinese scholarships. Generally speaking, he said, Chinese and foreign students are on good terms. "There have been no security problems for foreign students in China," Yu said.

However, he added, owing to different customs and cultural backgrounds -- and the tendency of young people to easily get excited -- there have been "unhappy incidents" between Chinese and foreign students and among foreign students themselves. Whenever such incidents occur, he said, the commission and school authorities always first try to cool down the students and help them settle their disputes in a sensible way. Those who have violated school discipline or law, no matter whether they are Chinese or foreign students, will be dealt with in accordance with discipline and law.

Yu said that Chinese and foreign students needed time to get accustomed to each other, the problems which occur in this process should not be described as racial discrimination. "China has always been opposed to racial discrimination," he said. "Acts of racial discrimination inside and outside schools will be criticised and possibly punished according to law."

African Students Blamed

BK071148 Hong Kong AFP in English 1118 GMT 7 Jun 86

[By Bernard Degioanni]

[Text] Beijing, June 7 (AFP) -- Beijing Saturday officially blamed African students for allegedly provoking a confrontation with Chinese students at Tianjin University a fortnight ago. The official stance was made public a day after some 300 African students marched through Beijing to tame their protest against alleged "racist aggression" by Chinese students to the Education Ministry.

Foreign Ministry spokesman Yu Fuzhen told a press conference Saturday that the Chinese Government "disapproved" of the demonstration, without explaining why it had been authorized in the first place. The peaceful four-hour demonstration was the first protest against Chinese that foreigners have been allowed to hold here, Western diplomats said.

In a related development, a Chinese Education Ministry official met with about 50 African students at the Beijing Institute of Languages Saturday, eyewitnesses said. During an often stormy meeting, the Education Ministry official told the Africans they were responsible for the May 24 incident at Tianjin University, a student who attended the meeting said. The Chinese official also said the government plans to construct a building exclusively for foreign students at Tianjin University before August, another participant said. The Chinese Education Ministry official told the African students that their safety would be assured, satisfying one of their requests, he added.

The African students also reportedly read an eight-point statement to the Chinese official. In the statement, the Africans reportedly said they wanted Chinese authorities to admit that "racism exists in China" and that "the aggression committed against them was undertaken with premeditation."

Mr Yu, the Foreign Ministry spokesman, provided a detailed account of events that led to the clash at Tianjin University. He said that African students had provoked the confrontation by refusing Chinese students' requests to turn down loud music after 11 p.m. Mr. Yu said that Africans had been the first to attack, throwing glasses which had seriously injured two Chinese students. He also said 300 Chinese students had replied with stones and bottles during the five-hour clash.

Observers here said it was the first time the Chinese authorities had publicly blamed the African students for the incident, which earlier had been described as a "misunderstanding" which could have happened in any country.

Many Western diplomats said the government appeared to be responding to a groundswell of discontent among Chinese students. Already fed up with seeing foreigners enjoy better living conditions at the same universities, Chinese students must have felt betrayed when permission was granted for Friday's demonstration, one Western diplomat said.

Beijing had sought to improve its image abroad by allowing the demonstration, diplomats said here. "It was showing its willingness to apply the policy of liberalisation in new areas," one said. At the same time, by blaming the foreigners involved in the Tianjin incident, the government was seeking to appease not only Chinese students, but also certain leaders who were critical of the scope of current "open-door" policies, observers said.

Mr. Yu said an inquiry was under way to determine if Chinese law had been broken in the Tianjin incident, noting that the law condemned racism. He denied that similar incidents had occurred at universities in Xian, Shenyang and Nanking, as African students have reported. He did however confirm that a student from Cameroon was being expelled for an incident in February which he said had involved only foreigners. He said that there were no plans to expel African students involved in Friday's demonstration.

Mr. Yu indicated that 1,600 of the 3,500 foreign students in China were from African and Arab countries and that their course of study normally lasted five or six years.

PRC DELEGATE ADDRESSES INTERPOL ON TAIWAN ISSUE

OW071048 Beijing XINHUA in English 0952 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Text] Paris, June 6 (XINHUA) -- The executive committee of the International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol) today adopted a resolution, reaffirming the official membership of the People's Republic of China. The committee urged Interpol's Secretary General Kendall and member nations to carry out the resolution.

In 1984, the People's Republic of China was accepted by the organization as an official member country at the 53rd General Assembly, but the title of Taiwan in the organization and the relations between them have not been solved.

At today's meeting, Zhu Entao, Chinese representative and member of the Interpol executive committee, said that status of Taiwan on Interpol has already been settled since the organization has accepted the People's Republic of China as its official member country on the condition put forth by China in its application.

He urged the organization to abide by its resolution and principles in its charter and to use the title "Associate Bureau of Taiwan, China" or "Associate Bureau of Taipei, China" in describing Taiwan's activity in the organization. He said that Taiwan, a province of China, can assign a representative in the name of "Taiwan, China" to attend meetings of the organization without the right of vote. It can also have business contacts with the general secretariat of INTERPOL and if necessary, with the central bureau of Interpol's member states but cannot be regarded as an independent political entity, he added.

Zhu also said that China is willing to cooperate with the Taiwan authorities in fighting against criminal activities on the basis that the resolution and Interpol's charter are observed. Four members of the executive committee voiced their support for China's position. After a debate, the meeting passed the resolution reaffirming the membership of the People's Republic of China.

Other topics discussed at the meeting, which began on June 3 in Paris, are anti-terrorism, fight against drug smuggling and abuses as well as strengthening of Interpol's links with other international law enforcement institutions. The Interpol, which has 138 member states, is an international police organization to fight against criminal activities. Its general secretariat is based in Paris.

MINISTRY NOTES PLANNED FOREIGN AID PROJECTS

OW090551 Beijing XINHUA in English 0641 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] Beijing, June 9 (XINHUA) -- China will undertake 252 foreign-aid projects in 65 countries this year, according to the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade. Of these projects, 33 are new and 40 others are scheduled for completion this year. "These projects are being built on the principle of "equality and mutual benefit and seeking the maximum practical results", an official of the Ministry said. [quotation marks as received]

Altogether 174 China-aided projects in agriculture, industry, public service and geological prospecting were completed in other lands over the past five years, the official said. Included were river harnessing work in Sri Lanka, construction of textile mill in Burma, a urea chemical fertilizer in Bangladesh, a hydroelectric station in Burundi and a stadium in Senegal. A total of more than 30,000 Chinese people were sent abroad to undertake the projects. By the end of 1985, more than 1,200 Chinese medical workers were still working in 42 countries and regions on contract, the official noted. In addition, the total volume of contracted projects and labor service signed between China and foreign countries increased by an average of 60 percent a year from 1981 to 1985. More than 170,000 Chinese were sent abroad to undertake such projects during this period.

XINHUA REPORTS UN PLAN TO OFFER AID TO PRC

OW061426 Beijing XINHUA in English 1209 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Geneva, June 5 (XINHUA) -- The United Nations plans to offer more than 128 million dollars in aid to China in the next five years to help the country introduce advanced technology, tap talent resources and buy some badly needed equipment. The 1986-90 aid package, adopted yesterday at the 33rd session of the U.N. Development Program (UNDP) Council, is expected to focus on more than 70 projects in the exploitation of talent resources, technological transformation of enterprises, introduction of advanced technology, application of information technology, and improvement of people's living standards.

The current UNDP session, which opened here Monday and will last until June 27, also commended China's implementation of the first UN five-year aid program that started in 1982, saying that the program has achieved successes in developing technology in certain sectors.

Under the first aid program, a group of technical training centers have been built up in the information, electronic, energy, transportation and agricultural fields, which the UNDP said "have played a role of model" in introducing and spreading advanced know-hows from abroad as well as in training technical personnel.

UNDP, the U.N. funds-gathering center, has always provided technological aid to the developing countries in grant. The on-going UNDP meeting, with the exploitation of talent resources as its main theme, is expected to review aid packages for 45 developing countries, which totals up to some 700 million dollars in 1986.

GORBACHEV LEAVES FOR HUNGARY, WARSAW PACT SUMMIT

OW070800 Beijing XINHUA in English 0740 GMT 7 Jun 86

[By Yang Yanping]

[Text] Beijing, June 7 (XINHUA) -- Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev is going to pay his first visit to Hungary as party general secretary, and to attend a summit of Warsaw Pact nations to be held in Budapest next week. Hungary is the fifth Warsaw Pact country to be visited by Gorbachev since he became Soviet Communist Party chief in March last year. He has been to Poland, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia and Democratic Germany. The itinerary of his two-day visit beginning Sunday, is expected to include a meeting with Hungarian leaders to discuss issues related to economic reforms, in which Hungary is regarded as a pioneer among the East European countries. During his last trip to Hungary in September, 1983 as a party central committee secretary, Gorbachev was reported to have made "an intensive inquiry about the ideas and approaches with regard to economic development." He seemed impressed by what he learned about Hungary's experience in organizing its economic reform.

The 27th Congress of the Soviet Communist Party which ended early March endorsed a strategy for nationwide reform to invigorate the country's sluggish economy. Budapest was delighted to see the Soviet leadership return to a sober estimate of the Soviet reality.

Bilateral economic ties, carrying a big weight in Hungary's economy, may also figure largely in the talks between Soviet leader and Hungarian leaders. A country whose economy relies heavily on trade, Hungary obtains 17 percent of its national income through trade with the Soviet Union. The two countries conducted business worth 9.4 billion roubles (12.7 U.S. dollars) in 1985, or one-third of Hungary's total foreign trade. Hungary's poor economic performance since early last year has partly been attributed to the higher prices it has had to pay for its imports of energy resources from the Soviet Union and the declining prices of its farm produce sold to the latter. Hungary has also suffered heavy losses since the European Community banned imports of farm produce from East Europe, allegedly contaminated by radiation from the Soviet Chernobyl nuclear station accident on April 26. A solution to these issues requires mutual concessions.

This year's Warsaw Pact summit in Budapest following Gorbachev's visit, is overshadowed by the Chernobyl disaster as well as Washington's lukewarm response to a series of Soviet peace initiatives launched over the past year.

A second U.S.-Soviet summit, scheduled for later this year in the United States, is something still out of sight as the two sides have yet to agree on a date. Moscow is likely to use the forum in Budapest to give a push to its peace drive through better coordinated action of the pact states. The possibility is not ruled out of new disarmament offers to emerge from the meeting.

The previous Warsaw Pact summit held Last October in Sofia, Bulgaria, proposed a freeze on the number of Soviet and U.S. conventional forces at home and abroad at the January 1, 1986 level. Pact leaders also called for a halt to the deployment of medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe.

BAN YUE TAN ARTICLE ON TOKYO 7-NATION SUMMIT

HK061020 Beijing BAN YUE TAN in Chinese No 10, 25 May 86 pp 52-53

[Article by Tan Ping: "Stress on Both Political and Economic Issues, Hopes More Than Actions -- Comments on the 7-Nation Summit of the West"]

[Text] The annual head of state conference of the seven industrialized nations was held in Tokyo, Japan from 4 to 6 May. According to reports, of the 12 summits held so far, the participating leaders were most satisfied with this one.

In November 1985, heads of government from the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy, the FRG, and Japan met in Paris to discuss the postwar period's most serious economic crisis as well as the coordination and readjustment of interdependent relations among the major industrial countries of the West. In June the following year, leaders from these six states and the prime minister of Canada met in San Juan, Puerto Rico, where they deliberated on resolution of the inflation problem. Thus was born the system of holding an annual summit of the seven leaders from the West.

In previous summits, economic problems were normally the main subject, with major issues affecting the participating countries the principal topic. For instance, in 1976 it was the inflation problem; in 1979, the increase in oil prices; in 1984, the high deficits, high interest rates, and high dollar exchange rates of the United States and their impact on West Europe's economic recovery efforts as well as the world debt crisis. Thus, some people refer to the 7-nation summit as the economic conference of the Western heads of government. It was only in 1980 that, with the outbreak of major incidents such as the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, Iran's holding of American hostages, and the Middle East tension, the leaders participating in the summit had no choice but to concentrate on political questions.

The distinctive characteristic of this year's Tokyo summit is that political and economic problems shared equal attention. One of the most important issues tackled at the meeting was the coordination of all countries' stand on international terrorist activities. Western reactions to the U.S. raid of Libya that occurred shortly before the summit opened showed that the United States did not in fact have any supporters. Only British Prime Minister Thatcher steadfastly supported the U.S. raid, while other countries expressed varying degrees of opposition. In particular, France's refusal to allow American bomber planes to fly in its territorial airspace led for a while to tension in Franco-American relations. Whether the U.S. can use the occasion to induce all countries into taking the same position is a test of the stability of the Western alliance.

The summit issued a declaration on international terrorists acts that fulfilled the wishes of the United States. The declaration's straightforward naming of Libya greatly delighted Reagan. However, it is very difficult to say whether the understanding and interpretation of this declaration by all countries are one and the same. Thatcher has notably pointed out that the declaration is not a permit for the United States to launch new military actions against terrorist targets. If Thatcher holds this view, what about the other countries? Nonetheless, the declaration has after all been issued, and superficially at least, the United States was able to save face.

President Reagan may be satisfied, but he did not forget to make further progress. After the summit ended, he sought out French President Mitterrand and Prime Minister Chirac for private talks. Reagan's explanation for the often bumpy Franco-American relations was this: "In every happy marriage, there are bound to be some ups and downs." As for Chirac, he remarked: "The arguments are a thing of the past. The new chapter is to look to the future." Even though both sides seemed to have buried the hatchet, they have not resolved any substantive problems.

Upon arrival in Tokyo, the seven leaders agreed at the last moment to publish a statement on the Chernobyl nuclear accident in the Soviet Union. The statement was drafted overnight by personal representatives of each head of government and approved and issued as a conference document. Furthermore, the declaration put out by the summit also states that the participating countries resolutely uphold ASEAN's position on resolution of the Cambodian question, support the UN position demanding Soviet troop withdrawal from Afghanistan and political settlement of the Afghan issue, support the new Philippine Government, and support the resolution of East-West differences by means of high level dialogue and talks. All this serves to show the dominance of political issues at the Tokyo summit.

On economic issues, due to the drastic decline of oil prices this year which is favorable to the present economic development of Western states, the atmosphere was one of comparative optimism. Nonetheless, the Western developed countries continue to face some thorny problems, such as the trade question. Last year, the U.S. foreign trade deficit totalled as high as \$150 billion, with the trade deficit against Japan alone accounting for \$50 billion; Western Europe's trade deficit against Japan amounted to more than \$10 billion. On the exchange rates issue, the dollar's exchange rate against the major Western currencies which last year registered a record high has continued to drop and has been reduced by one-third its original rate within 1 year. The dollar exchange rate against the Japanese yen has also reached a record low. While this made prices of U.S. commodities in the world market more competitive, it also naturally brought disadvantages to the exports of other Western nations. Japanese economic circles strongly demand changes in the current foreign exchange situation, but when Nakasone brought up the issue at the summit, Reagan immediately replied that the high Japanese yen rates had not altered the situation in which Japan enjoys a favorable trade balance of \$58 billion annually. The subject was thus closed. In the conference documents issued, each country merely makes abstract promises on similar questions. Hence, Japan's political and economic circles criticized Prime Minister Nakasone for not achieving Japan's objectives.

If the entire global economic situation is taken into account, there are considerably more problems. To name a few, there is famine in Africa, debt service in Latin America, the pernicious impact of trade protectionism on many Asian countries, and others. French President Mitterrand said in Tokyo that the world is not composed solely of seven countries. The developed states have also realized that there exists an interdependent relationship in world economy. The multitude of economic difficulties of developing countries would inevitably affect the economic prosperity of developed states. Prior to the Tokyo summit, numerous countries asked the seven leaders to pay attention to the deteriorating economies of the developing countries. The UN secretary general also called on the developed countries to abandon trade restrictions and resolve the debt crisis. However, the declaration entitled "Looking Into a Better Future" contains mostly statements of intent and not much on resolution of realistic problems, nor does it define actual action to be adopted. It seems that the Tokyo summit has resulted in confining the beautiful future to mere prospects.

USSR CALLS FOR WORLD ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

OW060640 Beijing XINHUA in English 0553 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow, June 5 (XINHUA) -- More than a month after the Chernobyl nuclear mishap, the Soviet Union today said it has concluded from the disaster that countries should join efforts in protecting the world environment. Environmental protection is no longer an issue that concerns only individual nations but the world as a whole and requires global efforts, according to a government statement issued here to mark the International Day of Environmental Protection. The statement said the Soviet Union has concluded from the Chernobyl nuclear reactor breakdown, which occurred on April 26, that comprehensive international cooperation is needed to solve the environmental issue.

The Chernobyl accident, which killed at least 25 people, wounded some 300 others and sent nuclear cloud to many countries, has aroused grave concern among foreign governments over massive environmental pollution. Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev has proposed the immediate establishment of an international body to ensure "the safe development of nuclear energy" and prevent disasters like the Chernobyl accident.

Meanwhile, the official Soviet newspaper PRAVDA reported today that the country has spent 72 billion rubles (about 122.4 billion U.S. dollars) to improve its environment in the past 10 years. Thanks to wastes treatment systems, the country has over the past five years cut by one third the amount of industrial sewage discharged into rivers and reduced by 3 million tons air pollutants, the paper said. It said, however, that inhabitants of some localities are complaining that some industrial departments are still causing pollution to the environment and that more than two thirds of the poisonous waste industrial gas and liquid are released without being processed. The country's forestation program has clearly slowed down and hundreds of thousands of hectares of arable land has turned into desert, the paper disclosed.

USSR MAINTAINS TERRITORIAL STAND WITH JAPAN

OW060450 Beijing XINHUA in English 0126 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Moscow, June 5 (XINHUA) -- The Soviet Union reaffirmed today that it favors a peace treaty with Japan, but refused to resolve the longstanding territorial dispute between the two countries. The Soviet position was outlined by the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party at its weekly meeting, the official news agency TASS reported.

In response to the visit to Moscow by Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe last week, the Politburo noted the Soviet Union favored a peace treaty with Japan, but was "against burdening its preparations with problems, which had been settled by the outcome of the second world war," TASS said.

The Soviet policy-making body stated that despite the differences between the two countries on many issues, both sides agreed to continue their political dialogue and develop relations. The Politburo expressed its opinion that "it was possible to find points of contact in the approach to specific issues of special interest to Japan, and reach agreements on the development of trade-economic, scientific and engineering, and cultural exchanges," TASS added. During his two-day official visit to Moscow, Abe signed a cultural agreement with the Soviet Union but failed to bring about any progress in resolving the dispute over the Kurile Islands, which were taken over by the Soviet Union at the end of World War II.

I. 9 Jun 86

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
NORTHEAST ASIA

D 1

PRC OFFICIAL HINTS AT OLYMPIC PARTICIPATION

OW081045 Tokyo KYODO in English 1031 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Text] Beijing, June 7 KYODO -- A top Chinese sports official said Saturday that China is preparing for participation in the Seoul Olympic Games in 1988. Li Menghua, minister in charge of the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission, hinted at the strong probability of China's participation in the games, though the country has not made an official decision.

The matter was raised during a meeting between Li and Tadayoshi Yamada of Japan, director of the World Gate Ball Union. Yamada also sounded him out on the possibility of a South Korean gate ball (a game similar to croquet played in Japan mainly by old people) team joining the third Japan-China friendship gate ball competition in China in June next year. Li indicated that he will consider the proposal.

PLA GENERAL STAFF DEPUTY CHIEF ARRIVES IN TOKYO

OW081448 Beijing XINHUA in English 1443 GMT 8 Jun 86

[Text] Tokyo, June 8 (XINHUA) -- Xu Xin, deputy chief of the general staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army arrived here Sunday for a visit to Japan. He will meet with Defense Agency Director General Koichi Kato and other high ranking Japanese military officers. Xu has come to Japan in return for a visit to China by Administrative Deputy Director General of the Defense Agency Haruo Natsume in May last year.

U.S. BATTLESHIP 'NEW JERSEY' TO VISIT JAPAN

OW081016 Beijing XINHUA in English 0936 GMT 8 Jun 86

[Text] Tokyo, June 8 (XINHUA) -- The U.S. nuclear-powered battleship "New Jersey" carrying "Tomahawk" cruise missiles is expected to sail into the Japanese port of Sasebo in late August this year, the Japanese paper "MAINICHI SHIMBUN" reported today.

The paper quoted the Japanese Defense Agency as saying that "New Jersey" is a modernized battleship carrying eight Tomahawk cruise missiles with four nuclear heads each. The ship, which was commissioned into the U.S. 7th Fleet in late May this year, is scheduled to reach the coastal waters of Japan in July after returning to Hawaii from the Philippines. It will hold a joint exercise with the Japanese Maritime Self-Defense Forces and then sail into the Sasebo Harbor.

The commissioning of "New Jersey" into the 7th Fleet is believed to counter the Soviet nuclear-powered cruiser "Frunze" in the northern Pacific, the report added.

NAKASONE MEETS PRC SOCIAL SCIENTISTS 3 JUNE

OW060805 Beijing in Japanese to Japan 2130 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Text] Prime Minister Nakasone met with a delegation of the Academy of Social Sciences of China, led by Mr Hu Sheng, on 3 June. At the meeting, the prime minister said that mutual understanding -- particularly that between theoreticians -- is important to friendly relations between Japan and China. He added that cooperation between Japan and China was a key to preventing a third world war, and also a key to promoting peace and stability in Asia.

I. 9 Jun 86

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
SOUTH ASIA

F 1

WU XUEQIAN URGES SOVIET WITHDRAWAL FROM DRA

OW061150 Beijing XINHUA in English 1138 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Islamabad, June 6 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian today called upon the Soviet Union to withdraw its forces from Afghanistan so that a just and fair solution of the problem could be achieved. Wu made the appeal in an exclusive interview with Pakistan television this morning at Karachi airport, where he made a brief stopover on his way home after a tour of European countries. Wu said that the key point of the Afghan problem lies with the Soviet Union to provide a timetable for withdrawal of troops acceptable to both sides.

Replying to a question about the opening of Kunjirap Pass, which was opened recently, between China and Pakistan, Wu said that it was another development for the promotion of bilateral relations between the two countries and that this would benefit visitors of the two countries and also provide an opportunity to tourism.

NUCLEAR POWER OFFICIAL SAYS INDIAN PLANTS SAFE

OW071250 Beijing XINHUA in English 1150 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Text] New Delhi, June 7 (XINHUA) -- Chairman of the Nuclear Power Board of India has said that India's nuclear power plants are safe and the situation which occurred in Soviet Chernobyl will not happen in India, reported the "STATESMAN" today. Dr M.R. Srinivasan, chairman of India's Nuclear Power Board told reporters in Bombay yesterday that India must pursue its nuclear power program. "But we should draw appropriate lessons from the Chernobyl accident," he added. "We will analyze the factors leading to the accident, draw the right lessons from it. If arising from it, any further safety features are warranted in our power plant design, we will certainly incorporate them," he said. "In case the heavy water is lost and is replaced by ordinary water (in India's power plant), there is no nuclear chain reaction. This is an inherently safe feature," he said. Also, he said that Indian reactors have a more elaborate containment design "to mitigate the consequences of any accident inside the reactor and to ensure that no radioactivity escapes into the environment." "We think these safety principles will assure us that a situation which occurred in Chernobyl will not happen in India," Srinivasan said.

India now has three nuclear power plants located in the states of Rajasthan, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu with a total power generation capacity of 1,273 megawatts. New nuclear power stations are under construction in various parts of the country. India plans to achieve a target of nuclear power generation capacity of 10,000 megawatts by the end of the century.

HUANG HUA MEETS SENIOR EDITORS FROM INDIA

OW041117 Beijing XINHUA in English 1114 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] Beijing, June 4 (XINHUA) -- Huang Hua, vice-chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee, today told a group of senior editors from Indian press that there existed conditions for China and India to expand bilateral trade and economic, technological cooperation. The two countries can conduct more exchanges in culture, education, science and technology as well as family planning, he said, hoping that both sides will make concerted efforts for mutual cooperation. Huang Hua also briefed the guests on China's political and economic situation. These senior editors, who are from "INDIAN EXPRESS," "TIMES OF INDIA", "HINDUSTAN TIMES" and "STATESMAN", are guests of the All-China Journalists Association.

HU YAOBANG BEGINS TOUR OF WESTERN EUROPE

OW070138 Beijing XINHUA in English 0133 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Text] Beijing, June 7 (XINHUA) -- General Secretary Hu Yaobang the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee left here this morning for an official visit to Britain, the Federal Republic of Germany, France and Italy. He was seen off at the airport by Zhao Ziyang, Yang Shangkun, Hu Qili, Wang Zhaoguo and Qian Changzhao as well as diplomatic envoys or officials to the four Western European countries to China. Hu is accompanied on the visit by Li Peng, member of the Political Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee and vice-premier of the State Council, and Fei Xiaotong, vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference.

Visits Urumqi en Route

OW080558 Beijing XINHUA in English 0553 GMT 8 Jun 86

[Text] Urumqi, June 8 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Communist Party General Secretary Hu Yaobang left here earlier today for an official visit to Britain, the Federal Republic of Germany, France and Italy. Among those leaving on board the same plane were Li Peng, member of the Political Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee and vice-premier of the State Council, and Fei Xiaotong, vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference. Hu Yaobang and his party arrived here from Beijing yesterday morning for a brief stopover. Upon their arrival in and departure from Urumqi, they were greeted at the airport by Wang Enmao, Song Hanliang, Tomur Dawamat and other party government leaders of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region as well as local officials of Urumqi city.

Hu Yaobang, Li Peng and others visited an exhibition on achievements made by the autonomous region in the last three decades and modern construction in Urumqi, and watched song and dance items presented by children of various nationalities yesterday afternoon. In the evening, Hu Yaobang, Li Peng and Fei Xiaotong met local party, government and Army officials and retired cadres of Xinjiang and had photographs taken with them.

Arrives in Britain

OW081556 Beijing XINHUA in English 1540 GMT 8 Jun 86

["Flash: General Secretary Hu Yaobang Arrives in London To Start West European Tour" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] London, June 8 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Party leader Hu Yaobang arrived here this afternoon to start a four-nation tour of Western Europe to seek peace, friendship and cooperation. Hu, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC), was greeted by British Government officials at the airport as his special plane touched down at 04:30 p.m. (local time).

Britain is the first leg of Hu's West European tour, which will also take him to Federal Germany, and Italy. Among those accompanying Hu on the tour are Li Peng, vice premier and member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, and Fei Xiaotong, vice chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference.

Statement Released on Arrival

OW081602 Beijing XINHUA in English 1544 GMT 8 Jun 86

[Text] London, June 8 (XINHUA) -- Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, received a red-carpet welcome today as he flew in London's Heathrow Airport to begin his four-day visit to Britain at the invitation of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher. This is the first leg of Hu's Western European tour, which will also take him to Federal Germany, France and Italy.

As Hu stepped down the plane, he was warmly welcomed by British Secretary of State for Employment Lord Young and saluted by a ceremonial guard of honor of the Royal Air Force.

In a written statement released at the airport, the Chinese leader said that he has come to Britain to "promote understanding, strengthen friendship, expand cooperation and maintain peace." "Over the recent years," Hu said, "gratifying progress has been made in various fields in the Sino-British bilateral relations. The satisfactory settlement of the Hong Kong question has created favorable conditions for further advancing Sino-British relations to a new high and ushered in a new historical period of amicable cooperation between China and the United Kingdom." "It is my hope that my visit will help strengthen the friendly cooperation between our two countries and between China and Western Europe, promote our common prosperity and be conducive to the cause of maintaining world peace," he said.

Among those accompanying Hu on his visit are Li Peng, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and vice premier of the State Council, and Fei Xiaotong, vice chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and a world-renowned sociologist.

After a brief welcoming ceremony, Hu and his party were taken by a motorcade to Hyde Park Hotel where they will stay during the visit.

Since Mrs. Thatcher's visit to Beijing in December 1984 during which the two countries signed a joint declaration on the question of Hong Kong, closer political and economic relations have been established between the two countries. Last June, Chinese Premier Zhao Zhiyang visited Britain and Queen Elizabeth II will visit China this October. Last year, the volume of bilateral trade exceeded for the first time one billion U.S. dollars.

Tomorrow morning, Mrs. Thatcher will preside over a formal welcoming ceremony for General Secretary Hu and the two leaders will hold talks at No 10 Downing Street in the afternoon.

Hu will meet leaders of the opposition parties and have an audience of Queen Elizabeth at Buckingham Palace. A key-note speech will be delivered by Hu on Wednesday at the Royal Institute of International Affairs.

Visits Sun Yatsen Memorial

OW090040 Beijing XINHUA in English 0013 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Text] London, June 8 (XINHUA) -- Chinese leader Hu Yaobang, who had just arrived here earlier today for an official visit to Britain, paid tribute to Dr. Sun Yatsen as he visited the room inside the Chinese Embassy where Sun had been imprisoned nearly 90 years ago.

The Chinese Communist Party general secretary looked with reverence at Sun's bronze bust in the room and he recognized immediately that another bronze bust, standing side by side with Sun's was Dr. James Cantlie, an eminent British physician and formally Sun's tutor who had saved Sun from the imprisonment.

It was in that tiny, dark room where Dr. Sun Yatsen, the great pioneer of the Chinese Revolution, had been secretly imprisoned for 12 days in October 1896 after being kidnapped by the then Manqin (Manchu) Government agents. Sun escaped certain death only by smuggling a letter to Dr. Cantlie who went to London newspapers to make his kidnapping public and invoked the intervention of the British Government. The room, opened in 1933 as a memorial, has been carefully preserved since the embassy building was rebuilt in 1985.

Li Peng Comments on Tour

OW061216 Beijing XINHUA in English 1159 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Beijing, June 6 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese Communist Party General Secretary Hu Yaobang's forthcoming visit to Britain, the Federal Republic of Germany, France and Italy is an important visit showing the great importance China attaches to developing its relations with West European countries.

This visit will further strengthen and develop the existing good relations between China and the West European countries, said Li Peng, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and vice-premier of the State Council, who was asked by Hu to meet with journalists from the above-mentioned four countries stationed in Beijing here this afternoon.

Li who will accompany Hu Yaobang on the visit said that the West European countries are playing an important role in safeguarding world peace and development. A united and strong Europe is of great importance to maintaining world peace. He noted that China has enjoyed very good economic relations with Britain, Federal Germany, France and Italy, adding that: "We can learn from these countries advanced technology and management experience." "We welcome more West European firms to invest in China and hope to further develop our trade and economic cooperation," he added.

While answering a question, Li said that on Hu's suggestion, vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference Fei Xiaotong will accompany Hu on the visit. Fei is a leader of one of the democratic parties in China and this shows the unity and cooperation between the Chinese Communist Party and democratic parties. Fei Xiaotong, a well-known sociologist, studied in Britain in his early years.

Referring to the Eureka Plan Li Peng described it as a very good plan, saying that China appreciates it. This plan will help develop science and technology in West European countries, he added.

Li said Hu will pay a return visit to the Italian Communist Party as guest of General-Secretary Alessandro Natta. While in France Hu will meet General Secretary of the French Communist party Georges Marchais.

Present on the occasion were head of the International Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee Zhu Liang and Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Zhou Nan, who will accompany Hu on the visit. Special assistant Zheng Bijian will also accompany Hu on the visit.

[Text] London, June 8 (XINHUA) -- Chinese leader Hu Yaobang, who had just arrived here earlier today for an official visit to Britain, paid tribute to Dr. Sun Yatsen as he visited the room inside the Chinese Embassy where Sun had been imprisoned nearly 90 years ago.

LIAOWANG Views Visit

HK070259 Beijing XINHUA Hong Kong Service in Chinese 0119 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Text] Beijing, 7 Jun (XINHUA) -- The new edition of LIAOWANG weekly to be published on 9 June carries an article on General Secretary Hu Yaobang's forthcoming visit to four Western European countries. It says that the visit, based on the program of "promoting understanding, strengthening friendship, expanding cooperation, and preserving peace," will promote the long-term and stable development of cooperative relations between China and Western Europe.

The article, entitled "Hu Yaobang Visits Four Western European Countries," says that General Secretary Hu Yaobang will begin 2 weeks of official visits to the United Kingdom, the FRG, France, and Italy on 9 June. This is the first time the general secretary of the CPC has visited Western European countries.

The article says that the countries of Western Europe have conducted active diplomacy in recent years in promoting the development of a multipolar world. They attach great importance to the position and role of China in the cause of world peace. China and Western Europe occupy decisive positions in international affairs. In the present international situation, the strengthening of ties between China and the countries of Western Europe and the development of bilateral and multilateral relations between them will have a major impact on preserving world peace and security.

The article points out that relations between China and the countries of Western Europe are currently in a period of smooth development. Not only do the two sides have no fundamental conflict of interests; they also hold common or similar views on certain major international issues. Each side understands its own international responsibilities and weight, and holds that the adoption of a stand of acting independently and keeping the initiative in one's own hands is most beneficial for world peace and stability. The significance of boosting ties of friendship and cooperation in all fields between China, which acts independently and keeps the initiative in its own hands, and Western Europe, which has strengthened itself through forging unity, far transcends the framework of their bilateral relations.

The article emphasizes that during his visit General Secretary Hu Yaobang will not be discussing agreements or projects with Western European leaders; instead, his visit is aimed at developing long-term cooperation between China and Western Europe and exploring new ways of dialogue between the nations of the world. As Comrade Hu Yaobang pointed out not long ago, two tides have started to form in the world: the tide of dialogue, and the tide of reform in the socialist countries. During his visit, General Secretary Hu Yaobang's expositions on a number of major international issues will attract attention.

The article points out that during his visit General Secretary Hu Yaobang will also meet with political leaders in the countries concerned. It is evident from this that to develop friendly ties with China is the common desire of the government and the public in all Western European countries.

The article says in conclusion that General Secretary Hu Yaobang's trip to four Western European countries is bound to inject new vitality into the development of political, economic, and cultural ties between China and these countries and lead forward their friendly relationship to a new stage. It will thus contribute to preserving world peace.

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UK Welcomes Visit

OW070154 Beijing XINHUA in English 0137 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Text] London, June 6 (XINHUA) -- British officials said today that Britain welcomes the upcoming visit by Chinese party leader Hu Yaobang. Hu, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, will visit Britain from June 8 to 12 on the first leg of a four-nation European tour which will also take him to Federal Germany, France and Italy. This is Hu's first visit to Britain.

British sources said the frequent exchanges of high-level visits between the two countries, including Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang's visit to the U.K. in June 1985 and Queen Elizabeth's scheduled visit to China in October have shown that bilateral relations had been improving steadily over the past few years.

British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and the Chinese party leader will have broadly-based discussions on international issues and bilateral relations when they meet at 10 Downing Street Monday. Mrs Thatcher will be interested in China's economic reform and she will be in a position to brief her guest on up-to-date developments since the seven-nation Tokyo summit last month, the sources said.

Referring to economic relations between Britain and China, officials pointed out that there had been a steady and significant rise in trade in the last two years. However, Federal Germany, France and Italy were doing even better and British performance was still to be improved, they said.

The president of the Sino-British Trade Council (SBTC) Sir Eric Sharp yesterday said "1986 should be the year when these relations are matched by similar strength in Sino-British trade. This means not only increases in U.K. exports to China but also an increase in British imports from China and a commitment by British industry to transfer technology and invest in China with joint venture and other means." Britain's exports to China in 1985 were valued at 396 million pounds sterling compared with 317 million in 1984, while Britain's imports from China last year reached 308 million pounds compared with 279 million pounds in the previous year, according to British Government statistics.

U.K.'s Howe Interviewed on Visit

OW071207 Beijing XINHUA in English 1159 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Text] Beijing, June 7 (XINHUA) -- Chinese leader Hu Yaobang's coming visit to Britain demonstrates the growing strength of Anglo-Chinese relations and the two countries can cooperate economically and technically, as well as in sharing political perceptions of the world, British Foreign Secretary Geoffrey Howe said today.

In an interview with Radio Beijing broadcast today, Howe said that the Chinese Communist Party general secretary's four-day visit starting on Sunday "is the evidence of the growing strength of relationship between our two countries. It's one of many such contacts that we've enjoyed."

Since the signing of the Sino-British joint declaration on the future of Hong Kong in December 1984, he said, relations between the two countries "have never been better. They are extremely good and there is a spontaneous quality that we should not underestimate."

Howe noted that Britain and China are different countries with different historical backgrounds. "But the fact that we are both countries with a long history and long experience, with a certain pride about our traditional position, enables us to understand each other better," he said.

Asked which areas he thinks China and Britain can cooperate most effectively, the British secretary said, "I think we can cooperate in sharing our political perception of the world.... it's very valuable to exchange views with Chinese ministers about politics."

Howe said Britain and China can also cooperate in the economic, industrial and technical fields. "Our trade is substantial but it should be great deal more substantial," he added

He noted that the two countries have recently signed agreements on investment promotion and protection as well as on double taxation and that consulates have been opened in each other's cities.

Howe revealed that during Hu Yaobang's visit, the two countries will sign an agreement about scholarships for students.

Interview With UK Ambassador

HK090403 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 9 Jun 86 p 4

[By Gao Shi]

[Text] On the eve of Chinese Communist Party leader Hu Yaobang's visit to the United Kingdom, CHINA DAILY had an exclusive interview with Sir Richard Evans, British Ambassador to Beijing, on Sino-British relations.

"Relations between Britain and China are excellent; in fact relations have never been better, Sir Richard said. "Hu Yaobang's visit will take these relations even further."

The Ambassador said one reason was that the two countries had reached agreement on the difficult historical question of Hong Kong.

The second reason is that Britain and Chinese, whose "interests and responsibilities are world-wide, not just regional, have similar views on international issues, indeed identical views on some," Sir Richard said. "I believe these views are grounded in a common desire for world peace."

The third reason he mentioned is that "the economic needs of the two countries are complementary." As a developing country, China is seeking to import advanced technology, equipment and management skills. "The United Kingdom is able and willing to meet these needs. British industry is also willing to train young Chinese scientists and technicians in the skills China needs to achieve her modernization targets," the Ambassador said.

More than 800 Chinese technicians are now being trained in British companies and there are 800-1,200 Chinese postgraduates studying in Britain. "The numbers are rising all the time" he said.

The last few years have witnessed a rapid development in Sino-British economic and commercial relations. According to Chinese sources, Sino-British co-operation, which used to be restricted mainly to aviation and coal mining, is now expanding into such industries as petroleum, telecommunications, power-generating, building materials, rubber, port facilities, food processing and metallurgy. The total value of British investment in China so far amounts to 247 million pounds (\$370 million).

According to British figures, the country's exports to China last year reached 400 million pounds, (\$598 million) while Chinese exports to the UK were worth 300 million pounds (\$448 million)," a significant increase over the previous year," Sir Richard said.

China has had trade deficits with Britain since 1982. On this matter, the Ambassador said: "The British Government understands that in order to be able to import, China must be able to export. Both the British Government and myself are willing to seek out means and ways of helping China in this respect.

"The British Government is committed to developing closer ties with China and wishes to promote economic relations as much as it can."

He said that 58 British companies had permanent representatives in China. There were at least 25 Sino-British joint ventures in China and another 21-25 were being discussed. There were also more than 100 British Chinese language undergraduates and about 150 teachers of English in China, Sir Richard said.

"The British Government wishes to see an extensive programme of exchanges between ministers and other leaders of the two countries. I don't see why relations -- government to government as well as people to people -- between Britain and China should not go on the way they have been doing during the past few years," the Ambassador said.

RONG YIREN, NPC DELEGATION END NORWEGIAN VISIT

OW071222 Beijing XINHUA in English 1214 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Text] Oslo, June 7 (XINHUA) -- A Chinese National People's Congress (NPC) delegation left Norway for home today after what the delegation described as an extremely satisfactory visit.

NPC Standing Committee Vice-Chairman Rong Yiren, who headed the delegation, expressed gratitude to Thor Knudsen, president of Norway's Upper House (Lagting), who was at the airport to see the delegation off, for the cordial reception accorded the delegation.

During its three-day stay in the country, the delegation held talks with representatives of all political parties in Norway's parliament, and met with Norwegian Prime Minister Gro Harlem Brundtland, Crown Prince Harald, and leading industrialists and businessmen. The delegation also visited Bodo, a city above the Arctic Circle.

The Chinese NPC delegation visited Denmark before going to Norway.

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PRESS CONFERENCE ON ROCKET PLANS, CAPABILITIES

PRC Astronaut To Fly U.S. Shuttle

HK070421 Beijing XINHUA Hong Kong Service in Chinese 1004 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Beijing XINHUA Hong Kong Service Chinese at 1518 GMT on 6 June carries a "Public Notice" which "withdraws" the following item: Report by Chen Ming: "China Will Still Send Astronauts To Participate in the United States' Space Shuttle Project" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, 6 Jun (XINHUA) -- Today, a senior Chinese official said that in spite of the setbacks in the United States' space shuttle project, China would still send an astronaut to participate in a future space mission flown by a U.S. space shuttle.

At a press conference held in Beijing today, which was attended by both Chinese and foreign reporters, Shen Rongjun, a vice minister of the Commission of Science, Technology, and Industry for National Defense, said: "China has not changed its plans. The Chinese astronaut will conduct experiments, including pharmaceutical experiments, in a space shuttle."

However, he said, "we have not yet decided on when this astronaut will participate in a space shuttle mission."

When asked whether China will launch its own skylabs and space shuttles, Shen Rongjun said: "The ultimate purpose of aerospace technology is to send people into space. The human race wants to conquer it. We will proceed in a step-by-step manner depending on our economic capacity and actual needs."

He continued: "As for the question of when we will produce and launch them, we are giving it centralized consideration and making centralized arrangements."

China once launched a vessel carrying a puppy. It safely returned to the earth after reaching altitudes ranging from 30 to 80 km above the earth and conducting some biological tests.

Shen Rongjun is also senior engineer responsible for organizing the research into and development of defense technology and defense weaponry. He said: "In foreign countries, satellites and carrier rockets are regarded as military equipment. However, we consider the nature of this technology as both military and civilian."

10 Satellite Launches Planned

HK070431 Beijing XINHUA Hong Kong Service in Chinese 0735 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Beijing XINHUA Hong Kong Service Chinese at 1518 GMT on 6 June carries "a Public Notice" which "withdraws" the following item: Report by Chen Ming: "China To Launch 10 Satellites" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, 6 Jun (XINHUA) -- In the next 5 years, China will launch 10 satellites, of which, some are communications satellites, some are meteorological satellites, and some are satellites for surveying terrestrial natural resources.

Today, at a press conference held in Beijing, Sun Jiadong, a vice minister of astronautics, announced this. He said that China was stepping up the development and production of these satellites.

He said: China will vigorously develop its aerospace industry in order to meet the needs resulting from the development of the country's national economy. In addition, China will also try to make a success of the international cooperation and exchanges in this area in order to give impetus the development of aerospace technology.

Since the fifties, when China embarked on its astronautics research project, China has successfully developed a series of rockets including the "Long March 1," "Long March 2," and "Long March 3" and has successfully launched 18 experimental satellites of various types. Of them, seven could be recovered.

Sun Jiadong continued: At present, there are still two satellites in space. One was launched in 8 April 1984, with a fixed position along longitude 125 degrees east above the earth; the other was launched on 1 February 1986, which is a communications satellite with a fixed position along longitude 103 degrees east above the earth.

He said: A "Long March 3" rocket can carry a load of 1.4 tons. China is developing new rocket models. In the future, each rocket will be able to carry a satellite weighing 2.5 tons.

'More Than 50' Launches Possible

HK070400 Beijing XINHUA Hong Kong Service in Chinese 0956 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Beijing XINHUA Hong Kong Service Chinese at 1518 GMT on 6 June carries a "public notice" which "withdraws" the following item: report by Chen Ming: "China Can Launch More Than 10 Satellites for Foreign Users a Year"]

[Text] Beijing, 6 Jun (XINHUA) -- In the future, China will be able to launch more than 10 satellites each year. In the Seventh 5-Year Plan period, in addition to meeting domestic needs, China will also be able to launch more than 50 satellites for foreign users.

This was announced by Sun Jiadong, vice minister of astronautics, at a press conference for Chinese and foreign reporters held in Beijing today. He said: "If there is a great demand on the international market, we will still be able to increase the frequency of satellite launchings. We have this capability." He said that after something went wrong with the space shuttle and the "Ariane" rocket, many satellite and broadcasting companies in the United States, Britain, the Netherlands, Australia, Canada, India, Indonesia, and Pakistan asked China to provide launching services. We are now exploring various possibilities and are making arrangements for them.

China has reached an agreement with Sweden on launching a post and telecommunications satellite for Sweden at an appropriate time. Sweden has paid d50,000 as a booking fee. The satellite is expected to be launched in 1989.

At the urgent requests of several American companies, China's astronautics industry will launch communications satellites for the Western Union [xi lian 6007 5114] Company and the (Tray) [Te lei 3676 7191] Satellite Company of the United States. The Changcheng Industrial Corporation of China has signed a memorandum for the agreement with the (Tray) Satellite Company of the United States but the talks are still going on. The representatives of the (Tray) Satellite Company will soon arrive in Beijing to discuss technical problems for the launching of the satellite.

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Sun Jiadong said: "Several American companies have made very urgent requests and hope that the sooner the satellites are launched, the better. They will probably be the first clients for which China launches satellites. This is because they have got ready-made satellites. So, their satellites will be launched between October and December 1987."

At present, only four countries in the world have the capability to launch satellites. They are the United States, France, China, and the Soviet Union. Something has gone wrong with the U.S. space shuttle and the French "Ariane" rockets and the latter has not undertaken any satellite-launching services for foreign countries. This has brought a favorable opportunity for China's astronautics industry to open up the international market.

However, Sun Jiadong said: "Although the space shuttle and the "Ariane" rocket have suffered setbacks, their technologies are still advanced. We do not want to compete with them but would like to serve as a supplement on the international market in order to raise our technological level."

He said: China will provide satellite-launching services for clients in various countries on preferential terms and at prices 10-15 percent lower than those on the international market. The Chinese People's Insurance Company will also give an insurance cover at preferential prices. China will also consider carrying out a reinsurance business with the United States and France.

After 20-odd years of construction, China has established launching facilities and calculation and control systems [ce kong xi tong 3261 2235 4762 4827] corresponding to its carrier rockets. They are chiefly Gansu's Jiuquan satellite-launching center concentrating on launching near-earth satellites, the Sichuan's Xichang satellite-launching center concentrating on launching geostationary satellites, and the calculation and control center in Xian, Shaanxi Province.

Launches for U.S. Firms Planned

HK061318 Hong Kong ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1239 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Report: "A Chinese Official Confirms That China Is To Launch Satellites for the United States" -- ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE headline]

[Text] Beijing, 6 Jun (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- Today, in Beijing, a senior official of the Ministry of Astronautics confirmed that China will launch two satellites for the United States in the next 2 years.

This is the first time China has officially confirmed the news to Chinese and foreign reporters.

At a press conference, Sun Jiadong, vice minister of aeronautics, said: Western Union, a U.S. company, is negotiating with the relevant Chinese departments on launching a communications satellite. On 20 May, China's Great Wall and the United States' Teresat signed in New York a memorandum on launching communications satellites.

According to this memorandum, China is to launch a communications satellite with a Long March 3 rocket for its American client at the end of 1987 and to launch another in 1988. Over the past few days, the two sides have been discussing technological problems and the commercial details in Beijing.

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Officials on Launch Plans

HK070247 Hong Kong ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1440 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Report by Dai Yaping: "Senior Astronautics Officials on China's Astronautics Industry Opening to the Outside World"]

[Text] Beijing, 6 Jun (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- Since China announced last October that it would undertake the service of launching of international satellites with its carrier rockets, senior officials in China's astronautics circles held a press conference for Chinese and foreign reporters in Beijing for the first time today. At the press conference, they disclosed details of the negotiations held between China's astronautics industry and foreign countries and the development of China's astronautics technology.

Sun Jiadong, vice minister of astronautics industry, and Shen Rongjun, vice chairman of the science and technology committee of the commission of science, technology and industry for national defense, answered reporters' questions on relevant issues.

In answer to a reporter's question, Vice Minister Sun Jiadong said: So far, Sweden, the United States, Britain, the Netherlands, Canada, Australia, Pakistan, and Indonesia have held talks with China on launching satellites for customers.

Who "will be the first user"? The reporters were very much interested in this question. Sun Jiadong said: According to the usual practice, the booking period is about 30 months. Taking into consideration the needs of customers, the Chinese side will try its best to quicken the work pace and will provide the first launching service for customers around the end of next year. The first customer will probably be the United States because the Western Union Corporation of the United States signed a memorandum with China on 20 May for an agreement on launching two communications satellites. The National Post and Telecommunications Company of Sweden was the first to sign a contract for the booking but it will take the company 2-3 years to develop its home-made satellite. For this reason, it will probably not be the first user.

"Will foreign reporters be allowed to watch the launching? Vice Chairman Sheng Rongjun, a former responsible person of the launching center in Jiuquan, indicated that foreign reporters will be welcome to go for a visit. He said: In recent years the launching center has received 30-plus delegations from foreign astronautics circles. At present, the launching site does not have the necessary facilities to receive guests. As soon as we have the necessary conditions, you will be welcome to go there.

Vice Minister Sun Jiadong disclosed that, while developing the Long March-2 rockets, China also developed rocket series with the code name "Windstorm." In appearance they were similar but their internal systems were different. We conducted a series of experiments with the "Windstorm" series rocket. Later, however, because their properties were similar to those of the Long March-2 rocket, we gave up the development of the "Windstorm" series and concentrated our manpower and financial resources on developing the Long March series rockets.

"When will a manned rocket be launched into outer space?" Sun Jiadong said: In developing space technology, all countries will ultimately have to solve the question of launching manned satellites and space laboratories.

China is no exception. China will make arrangements for this work in light of its needs and economic strength. China has now started to make arrangements for this program. Sheng Rongjun added that China has not canceled its plans to launch manned satellites.

In answer to a reporter's question, Sheng Rongjun admitted that something went wrong when China conducted tests on launching rockets from a submerged submarine last year, but it obtained some test data.

He expressed his understanding over the recent successive accidents regarding the U.S. space shuttle and the French Ariane rocket. As people of the same trade, he expressed his deep concern and sympathy. He hoped that they would discover the cause very quickly and would be successful in future launchings. He disclosed: When China launched a recoverable satellite in 1974, something went wrong. After discovering the cause, China succeeded in launching seven recoverable satellites later.

Sun Jiadong said: The delivery capacity of the Changzheng No 3 rocket is 1.4 tons, but the weight of the communications satellite to be launched is only 900 kg. We can thus see its potential. China is improving the Changzheng No 3 rocket in order to raise its delivery capacity to from 2 to 2.5 tons.

China now has the capability to launch 10-12 rockets a year. In addition to meeting domestic needs, it will provide the international market with most of its rockets. If it adjusts its production capacity, it will be able to provide still more services.

He said: In the next 5 years, China will launch a series of broadcast and communications satellites, meteorological satellites, and resources satellites in order to meet the needs of its domestic economic construction.

'Windstorm' Rockets 'Scrapped'

HK061100 Hong Kong AFP in English 1051 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Beijing, June 6 (AFP) -- China scrapped a rocket series known as Windstorm in the early 1980's when the launch vehicles proved to be inferior to the Long March series, a senior Chinese official said Friday.

Aeronautics Vice-Minister Sun Jiadong told foreign reporters that the Windstorm had been developed parallel to the Long March, but that only one satellite launch was attempted on a windstorm. He gave no further details.

Mr. Sun disclosed the Windstorm series after reporters repeatedly questioned his assertion of only one failure among 19 attempted satellite launches by Long March rockets since China put up its first satellite in 1970.

A Long March II and the satellite it was to boost into orbit were destroyed by ground controllers in 1974 when navigation equipment malfunctioned shortly after liftoff, Chinese officials have said.

The Windstorm rockets were developed for more than 10 years, mostly through the 1970's, but were scrapped at the beginning of the current decade when it became apparent they were inferior to the Long March, Mr Sun said.

YU QIULI ON PLA LEADERS' HARDWORKING STYLE

OW070250 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1028 GMT 6 Jun 86

[By reporters Liu Huinian and Jie Yanzhen]

[Text] Hangzhou, 6 Jun (XINHUA) -- Yu Qiuli, deputy secretary general of the Central Military Commission and director of the PLA General Political Department, spoke at an all-Army political work forum, which ended on 5 June. He called on leading Army cadres at various levels to preserve and carry forward the hardworking style, honestly perform their duties, and correctly exercise their powers in wholeheartedly serving the people.

Reviewing and analyzing the progress in building up leading bodies at all levels since the reduction-in-strength reorganization of the PLA, Yu Qiuli pointed out: Through the reorganization, a large number of outstanding middle-aged and young cadres with both political integrity and ability have assumed leading posts at various levels, and the age and educational structure of the cadre ranks has undergone a remarkable change. The average age of leading bodies is, in general, younger than in the past. Currently it is necessary to further intensify the building of leading bodies at all levels.

Yu Qiuli said: Leading Army cadres at all levels must cultivate a good work style. They must strive, in accordance with the demands set by Comrade Deng Xiaoping, to serve the people wholeheartedly and go deep into the masses to listen to their voice; to speak the truth, oppose lies, never seek undeserved fame, and do more solid work; to draw a clear distinction between public and private interests and not to give favor against principle; and to appoint people on their merits rather than by favoritism. All cadres should conscientiously strive to comply with these demands, and leading cadres should play an exemplary role.

Yu Qiuli stressed: The vast numbers of Army cadres, especially newly promoted young and middle-aged leading cadres, should carry forward the fine tradition of working arduously. He said: Working arduously is a revolutionary spirit that we Communist Party members and revolutionary soldiers must possess. It is an invaluable revolutionary spirit. Our experience during the years of revolutionary war and socialist construction has proven that only with this revolutionary spirit can we overcome all difficulties on our road of advance and resist the inroads of bourgeois and other decadent ideas. Of course, specific contents and requirements of working hard are not identical in various historical stages of revolution or under different circumstances. However, under no circumstances should we forsake this spirit. Our cadres, particularly leading cadres, should foster the idea of being the first to bear hardships and suffering, set high demands and standards for themselves, quietly immerse themselves in hard work, and not be upset by criticisms so that they can contribute to China's modernization drive and to the building of our Army. He said: As long as the entire Army preserves this hardworking work style, we will be able to form a powerful material force.

Yu Qiuli said: After they were appointed to leading posts, some young and middle-aged cadres were asked favors by their relatives, friends, and former colleagues and comrades-in-arms. To correctly handle problems similar to these would be a test to individual cadres. They must imbue themselves with righteous spirit and firmly and impartially perform duties strictly according to the rules.

All Army cadres must use the powers entrusted to them by the party and the people in working for the people's interests, intensifying Army building, and wholeheartedly doing more solid work for grass-roots cadres. They should not constantly think of themselves, still less use their position and powers to seek personal gains. We must always remind ourselves of the years of war when many veteran comrades, despite poor material conditions, demonstrated noble spirit and readily shed blood for the people. This is the revolutionary spirit that we must carry forward in the succession of the old by the young.

Yu Qiuli also called on Army cadres at all levels to strengthen unity and respect the leadership of local party committees. He said: PLA units should respect local party committees and governments in executing relevant local policies and regulations.

The all-Army political work forum was opened at a division of the Nanjing Military Region on 1 June. The forum particularly discussed and studied the Army's current political work, and exchanged experiences in stepping up ideological and political work and grass-roots construction.

Attending the forum were Guo Linxiang, Zhou Wenyuan, Zhao Nanqi, Xiang Shouzhi, Fu Kuiqing, Yang Baibing, and Chi Haotian, as well as comrades in charge of political work from all major Army units.

LI PENG ON TRAINING PERSONNEL FOR MODERNIZATION

HK060450 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 1 Jun 86 p 4

[Article by Li Peng: "Train More Personnel for the Socialist Modernization" -- speech delivered at the meeting commemorating the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Anti-Japanese Military and Political College]

[Text] Comrades:

Today, we are holding a grand ceremony to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Chinese People's Anti-Japanese Military and Political College. On behalf of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council, I would like to convey our warm congratulations to the meeting, extend our heartfelt respects to the veteran revolutionary comrades who once studied and worked in the college, and express our cordial greetings to the teachers working in all kinds of schools and at all levels throughout the country!

The Anti-Japanese Military and Political College [Kang Da] was founded in 1936. It was a school under the leadership of the CPC for training anti-Japanese military and political cadres. Being a new-type and a most revolutionary and most progressive proletarian school at that time, Kang Da had a great influence both at home and abroad. The historical merits of the college can be summed up as the following: 1) In nearly 10 years it trained more than 100,000 cadres. Spread throughout the country, these "seeds of revolution" made historic contributions to the growth of our party and Army and to the great victories in the anti-Japanese and national liberation wars. 2) Its renovated educational guidelines and exploration of new educational methods created valuable experience for the theoretical education of our party and Army cadres, as well as for the development of the education of the proletariat as a whole. 3) Its work style -- firm and correct political orientation, hard-working and plain-living style, and flexible strategy and tactics -- promoted the building of spiritual civilization in Yanan and in other revolutionary bases.

Over the past 50 years, Kang Da's fine traditions and revolutionary spirit have played a role of educating and encouraging our people to advance forward. Today, when we commemorate Kang Da, our purpose is to carry forward its traditions and promote the building of socialist spiritual and material civilizations in light of the new historical conditions. In particular, we should correctly learn from the college's basic experience in the light of the present educational situation in China in order to promote educational reform and train more qualified personnel for socialist modernization. To this end, we must endeavor to do a good job in the following aspects:

First, we must emulate the old spirit of running Kang Da, attach importance to the training of qualified personnel, and do our educational work well. In 1936, the focus of work of our party was being shifted from the revolutionary civil war to the anti-Japanese national revolutionary war. In that period, it was necessary to reeducate our cadres and train large numbers of new cadres in a planned way. Under such a situation, the CPC Central Committee attached great importance to and showed great concern for Kang Da. Comrade Mao Zedong personally worked out a correct educational policy for Kang Da. He and other central leading comrades also often delivered speeches and lectures in this school. "On Practice," "On Contradiction," and other works were lectures delivered in Kang Da. In 1939, Kang Da ran some branch schools in the enemy's rear areas. The responsible comrades of the party, government, and Army in various areas also showed great concern for Kang Da's educational work. The reason our party attached such great importance to educational work during the revolutionary war period is that through education large numbers of personnel can be trained. This is a very important link in the process of fulfilling the central task. If this link is grasped well, the chain of the revolutionary work as a whole can be promoted. In the period of building socialist modernization, we must attach still greater importance to this successful historical experience.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the CPC Central Committee and the State Council, especially Comrade Deng Xiaoping, have attached great importance to and showed great concern for the training of qualified personnel and the development of the educational cause, and have worked out and implemented a series of important policies, principles, and measures. Since the "Decision of the CPC Central Committee on Reform of the Educational System" was promulgated in May last year, the CPC committees and governments at all levels have become more and more conscientious and active in grasping education. An unprecedentedly good situation has appeared on the educational front. At present, a pressing problem is that the CPC committees and governments at all levels must effectively strengthen their concrete guidance and assistance to educational work under their jurisdiction. Concrete guidance and assistance means: On the one hand, it is necessary to help the schools solve their practical problems, such as those concerning funds, school buildings, and teachers, which should be solved in the course of development; on the other, the main leading comrades must spend some time and make due efforts on this matter and must go to the schools and go deep among the teachers and students to carry out investigation and study and to offer suggestions and methods for the reform of the educational system and the implementation of the compulsory education law, as well as for the solution of all major problems which demand prompt solution in the current educational work, so as to promote this work in a down-to-earth manner.

Last year, after the national conference of party delegates was held, the main leading comrades of the party and governments in many areas and departments went to universities and colleges to explain the spirit of the meeting for the broad masses of teachers and students. They made a very good beginning in strengthening ideological work. We must continue to act in this way. In the future, how the educational cause is developed in an area or department should be regarded as an important criterion to judge the work of the main leading comrades in that specific area or department. Provided the CPC committees and governments at all levels really attach great importance to the training of qualified personnel and grasp educational work as firmly as they grasp economic work, our educational cause will surely be vigorously developed during the Seventh 5-Year Plan period.

Second, we should carry forward Kang Da's good style of integrating theory with practice, and boldly explore solutions to new problems in socialist modernization. As everyone knows, after the Zunyi meeting, although the rule of "leftist" dogmatism in our party was ended, the style of reading books mechanically and separating theory from practice was not yet thoroughly rectified. Under the guidance of the CPC Central Committee, Kang Da resolutely implemented the correct policy of integrating theory with practice. All its educational activities were closely linked with the war of resistance against Japan, which was the most pressing problem of the Chinese revolution at that time. To suit the needs of the situation, Kang Da adopted many lively teaching methods, such as elicitation, research, and experiment. Through short-term training, most students, especially Red Army cadres who had experienced the revolutionary civil war for many years, deepened their understanding of the party's policy on the anti-Japanese national united front, as well as on the theories, strategy, and tactics for the anti-Japanese national liberation war. They also received an education in integrating theory with practice, thus enhancing their consciousness in studying and applying Marxist theory.

At present, the Chinese people are engaged in the great practice of building socialism with distinctive Chinese characteristics. Thus, we need to study the new situation and solve many new problems, which are emerging one after another. Only when we study hard and master the basic principles of Marxism in light of the new reality and use them appropriately to explore solutions to all kinds of new problems in economic, political, cultural, and social development can we push forward our cause and Marxist theory. The reason our economic and political situation in both city and countryside is becoming better and better is that we have readopted the Marxist ideological line of seeking truth from facts and integrating theory with practice and have firmly implemented a series of line, policies, and principles for opening up to the outside world and enlivening the domestic economy which conform to China's national situation. Only by further integrating the basic principles of Marxism with China's reality and replacing old and outdated conclusions with new and realistic ones can we further develop the new situation of socialist modernization and continuously enrich and develop Marxism.

In recent years, integrating theory with practice has still been a very weak link in our school education, especially in our theoretical education for cadres.

It is necessary to carry forward the good style of integrating theory with practice, starting with straightening out the guiding ideology for education and improving the contents and methods of education. The problem of separating theory from practice also exists in the theoretical research and propaganda of social sciences. It should be solved earnestly. Party schools and other cadre schools at all levels must pay attention to not becoming organizations merely to grant diplomas and certificates. They should give full play to the superiority of the cadre-origin students, who have rich experience in practice, and, through all kinds of educational activities, guide them to use the basic theories of Marxism to explore and study solutions to all kinds of new problems which have emerged in the course of the reform and modernization drive, so that they can become the most important bases for cadre training in the new historical period.

We must point out that Kang Da's educational method was basically characterized by short-time training, which suited the needs of the struggles at that time. This kind of short-term training for cadres and workers can also be adopted in the future. However, since we are faced with the new tasks of reform, opening up, and modernization, there are new and higher demands on the quality of cadres. They have to acquire sufficient basic knowledge and professional knowledge. Thus, systematic study and regular training in a planned way should gradually become the main method for cadre education. During the "Great Cultural Revolution," Kang Da's experience in teaching was seriously distorted. It was used to negate book knowledge and classroom education and to attack the broad masses of teachers and young intellectuals. Such "leftist" mistakes should never be repeated.

Third, we should inherit and carry forward Kang Da's style, enhance our national spirit, and promote the building of the two civilizations. In essence, the good style of Kang Da's teachers and students in respect of political orientation, work style, and strategy and tactics reflected the dynamic mental attitude of the Chinese proletariat at the critical moment concerning the destiny of the Chinese nation, or the mental attitude of our great nation in the period of ascendance. This kind of dynamic mental attitude is needed not only in the years of revolutionary war, but also in peacetime construction. In those years, by carrying forward the Kang Da style, our party and the revolutionary troops under its leadership successfully stood the severe tests in an environment of war. Today, under the new historical conditions of opening up to the outside world and enlivening the domestic economy, provided we inherit and carry forward the Kang Da style, we will surely be able to effectively resist the corrosive influence of the decadent capitalist ideology and the remnant feudal ideology and arouse the national spirit of the Chinese people, which is characterized by working hard to make advances, being firm and indomitable, and being bold in blazing new trails. We will surely be able to achieve new victories in our cause.

In the period of building socialist modernization, since the historical conditions have changed, there must also be some new contents in the Kang Da's style.

Today, for the broad masses of party members, cadres, and people, a firm and correct political orientation means firmly and resolutely adhering to the four basic principles and implementing the party's line, policies, and principles mapped out since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, so that what they say and do can serve the needs of fulfilling the party's general task and general target; an industrious and simple style of work means building up the country and running all businesses through thrift and hard work and going all out in work with an indomitable spirit, fearing neither hardships nor difficulties in all reform and construction projects, so as to achieve our final goal; and flexible strategy and tactics means proceeding from our real situation in working out policies and methods for our work, paying attention to making scientific policy decisions, improving the art of leadership, and correctly handling various relationships and contradictions in our modernization drive. This good style is a powerful mental strength for us to fulfill the Seventh 5-Year Plan and to realize the four modernizations. In essence, it is entirely in keeping with the requirement of having ideals, morality, cultural knowledge, and a sense of discipline. All schools, organs, enterprises, Army units, and other organizations must regard carrying forward the Kang Da style and meeting the above-mentioned requirements as an important content of building socialist spiritual civilization and must grasp it well. We must make the Kang Da style shine with dazzling splendor in our new era!

Fourth, the broad masses of intellectuals should emulate the spirit of the teachers and students of Kang Da in the old days, forge ties with workers and peasants, and use their wisdom and talent to invigorate the Chinese nation. Yanan was a sacred place of the Chinese revolution in those years. In Kang Dan, there gathered a group of fine sons and daughters of the Chinese nation. Among the students, there were long-tested worker-peasant cadres as well as young intellectuals coming from various parts of the country and from abroad. Among the teachers and administrative staff, there were revolutionized intellectuals, and intellectualized worker-peasant cadres as well. With a common revolutionary ideal, both the teachers and the students were on very intimate terms with one another, and both were benefited by teaching. After graduation, the students further combined themselves with workers and peasants and boldly shouldered heavy tasks in order to achieve victory in the national liberation war. Intellectuals, combining themselves with the masses of workers and peasants, are an important guarantee for the victory of China's new democratic revolution.

During the "Great Cultural Revolution," under the influence of the erroneous theory of "continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat," the correct principle of intellectuals combining themselves with the masses of workers and peasants was seriously distorted, becoming a tool to despise knowledge and persecute intellectuals. After the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, this kind of "leftist" mistake was correctly by our party.

In the period of building socialist modernization, intellectuals have become a part of the proletariat. The combination of intellectuals and the masses of workers and peasants has also been vested with a new meaning. "Combination" mainly refers to: 1) intellectuals going deep into the realities of life and using their knowledge and talent better to serve the modernization drive; 2) intellectuals making friends with the masses of workers and peasants in social practice, both respecting and learning from each other so as to advance shoulder to shoulder.

Many intellectuals have displayed valuable qualities in their work and life. The masses of workers and peasants should also learn from them. However, some weak points of the young intellectuals, such as being divorced from reality, aiming too high, and instability in their enthusiasm, can be effectively overcome only when they get in touch with reality and come close to the masses of workers and peasants. Over the past few years, the broad masses of intellectuals in our country have made a new step forward and achieved great successes in combining themselves with the workers and peasants. For example, some experts and scholars have taken an active part in policy-making activities for state and local economic and social development and provided consultative services; some theoretical workers in various fields, such as economics, law, political science, ethics, psychology, sociology, and management science, have gone deep into the realities of life to carry out investigation and study so as to provide suggestions and materials on a scientific basis for the reform and construction on various fronts; in order to carry out the "spark" plan, some scientists and technicians have voluntarily gone to work in the countryside and poor mountain areas so as to popularize scientific knowledge and spread advanced technology there and help these areas develop township enterprises; more and more scientific research organizations and universities and colleges have established ties with enterprises so as to closely relate scientific research to production, to turn the achievements in scientific research into a productive force as quickly as possible, to promote the renewal of products, and to increase economic returns. Last year, the central and state organs selected some 3,000 cadres to form a lecture group and sent them to localities to help the latter train the teachers, making marked contributions to the development of the educational cause there; some university and college teachers and students have made use of their holidays and fieldwork periods to carry out investigation and study in grass-roots units, and helped these units solve certain technological problems and explore all kinds of problems concerning social development; and many literature and art workers have visited factories, villages, and border sentry posts and given enthusiastic performances for the workers, peasants, and soldiers there. The broad masses of intellectuals have further broadened the field of vision, enhanced their vigor, and increased their ability in the course of getting in touch with reality and serving the workers and peasants.

As both the urban and rural reforms in our country are being carried out in depth and the construction in various fields is being promoted, there is an increasing need for knowledge and a higher demand on intellectuals. This is progress in history. The broad masses of intellectuals must get a clear understanding of this trend and must never slacken their efforts and cease advancing. In the world of today, science and technology are developing and bringing about changes with each passing day. In order to catch up with and surpass the world's advanced levels, we must study, study, and study some more. The broad masses of intellectuals in our country will surely perform their historical duties well and make a great contributions to the rejuvenation of China!

Comrades, many participants in this meeting are from military academies and schools. We hope that these academies and schools will set a good example in inheriting and carrying forward the Kang Da Spirit. Being the highest military institution, the National Defense University has a particularly important responsibility. Kang Da trained large numbers of outstanding military commanders and political workers.

Our National Defense University and other military academies and schools must learn from Kang Da and, taking "being oriented to the needs of modernization, the world, and the future" as the guiding policy, endeavor to bring up large numbers of highly qualified military personnel who are capable of directing modern warfare and large numbers of highly qualified political workers who have rich experience in running the Army, so as to make new contributions to the modernization of our national defense.

Comrades, the best way to commemorate Kang Da is to take real action. Let us all go into action, carry forward the Kang Da spirit, and push forward our great cause of socialist modernization!

RENMIN RIBAO ON FREE ECONOMIC DISCUSSION

HK061211 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO OVERSEAS EDITION in Chinese 6 Jun 86 p 2

["Special commentary" by Chen Daisun: "Exploration and Blazing New Trails in Economic Theories and 'Letting a Hundred Schools of Thought Contend'"]

[Text] The reform of the economic structure now under way has touched upon a thousand and one aspects, and posed many questions which we did not dare think about prior to bringing order out of chaos. Here, there are questions concerning academic theories as well as social practice. History has not provided us with ready answers for these questions, neither have socialist countries of our contemporaries provided us with any mature experiences. The earnest exploration of these questions has become the unshirkable duty of our economic circles today.

Economics is a branch of applied science. Over the history of economics development, all economic theories through the ages, without exception, started from the demand of solving the economic problems of their times, which shaped into an understanding of the movement and law governing the development of certain economic phenomena, and in turn served the economic practice of their times in the form of concepts, advocations, and policies. Study for the purpose of application actually means integrating theory with practice.

We have acknowledged and advocated linking theory with practice in words over the past few decades. However, it is precisely in the academic exploration of economics, in which the principle of studying for the purpose of application should be implemented, that the grave mistake of divorcing theory from practice has been committed. Among us, there were some people who were satisfied with inference from one theory to another, and others who were used to scholastic debate copiously quoting authoritative works. I do not deny the necessity for clarifying economic concepts, neither do I oppose referring to the results of our predecessors in their scientific exploration. But if the former should become a game of concepts, and the latter some dogma not to be violated, it would not be any help to the practice of our economic reform and the development of enriching our economic theories.

Under the closed conditions before the late 1970's, people were rather accustomed to the situation of a lack of theoretical exploration and the fear of blazing new trails in practice, and it seemed that it would do to cope with shifting events by sticking to a fundamental policy. However, the situation has changed since the late 1970s. With the implementation of the principle of opening up to the world and invigorating the domestic economy, various new conditions and new problems have kept emerging.

Regarding these new problems, the Chinese governments have adopted a series of measures and policies to deal with them, so that it is possible for the steady progress of our reform of the economic structure. But we must also acknowledge that there are still some problems awaiting solution in our economic work, and that in the course of development, we are still to come across many unexpected problems. We might as well take this opportunity to make some self-examination: How many cases have scored a breakthrough in our theoretical exploration of these problems? Have they been capable of going ahead of practice and giving guidance to practice? We should admit that the gap between our theoretical research in the past and the demand of the situation at home and abroad is still wide. In Premier Zhao Ziyang's "Report on the Seventh Five-Year Plan" delivered at the Fourth Session of the Sixth National People's Congress, he made an evaluation of the condition of China's research in economic theory, and said: "At present, our economic research lags behind the reform and economic development; we have not yet been able to evolve new generalizations from the rich practice of reform. We should continue to uphold the principle of integrating theory with practice and give encouragement to those who dare to pioneer in theory or practice. In the meantime, we should learn from all other countries, including the developed capitalist countries, by drawing on their advanced methods of economic management, which reflect the laws governing large-scale, socialized production. In doing so, of course, we need to discard all the dross, while assimilating the useful essence. Our purpose is to encourage full development of the country's socialist commodity economy." I am in full agreement with this evaluation.

How can we change this backward state and encourage our theoreticians to bravely carry out thorough study and blaze new trails so as to provide a theoretical basis for further practice? This is a question one will naturally raise after the above reflection. The answers to this question may be manifold. But, in my opinion, a crucial prerequisite is the availability of an atmosphere and environment which will encourage people to think independently, blaze new trails bravely, discuss freely, and convince others by reasoning, and which will "let a hundred schools of thought contend."

The policy of letting a hundred schools of thought contend" was officially put forth 30 years ago. However, we have encouraged twists and turns in implementing this policy during the past few decades since it was put forth. An anti-rightist movement was launched the year after the policy was put forth. And the policy actually became invalid as soon as the term "a hundred schools of thought" was interpreted as "two schools," namely, the proletarian school and the bourgeois school. And the policy was simply ignored during the period of the "gang of four."

The 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee reiterated the policy of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend." After that, central leading comrades have emphasized again and again, on various occasions, that it is necessary to resolutely implement the "principle of three do nots" [do not pick on people, do not put political labels on people, and do not wield big sticks], to emancipate people's minds, to break away from superstition, to seek truth from facts, and to encourage people to voice different opinions and discuss them. These principles are completely correct and necessary. To be sure, due to the long-standing influence of the "leftist" ideology on the academic circles, we are still facing different kinds of issues in implementing the policy of "letting a hundred schools of thought contend."

However, an atmosphere which is favorable to free academic discussion has basically taken shape. And, theoretically speaking, some principles that must be upheld in implementing the policy of "letting a hundred schools of thought contend" also seem to have been accepted, such as the principles that academic views should not be confused with political concepts; debate between different views and between different opinions is the right way to understanding truth in theoretical exploration; everybody is equal before truth; one must never convince others by coercion but by reasoning; one must not agree that whoever holds power holds truth; and so on.

However, we must also be aware that there are still some specific issues unsolved although the cardinal principle has been approved. On the surface, it seems that all these are academic issues, but, in fact, any wrong interpretation of these issues may distort the cardinal principle. Such an effect is particularly conspicuous in the field of economics.

First, what are economic theories? Normally this should have been quite clear to everybody. Perhaps nobody would object to the definition if we said economic theories are nothing but understanding and description of the laws of economic operation which are derived from the analysis of economic practice and are ready to be fed back to economic practice so as to verify their validity. However, questions will arise as soon as the economic theories are applied to economic operation. We have often seen people simply equating economic theories to even the economic thoughts and theses that are mentioned in the Marxist-Leninist classics, especially "Das Kapital." This narrow understanding actually totally negates all the theories relating to different specific branches of economics. Have we not often heard people say that the theory for a certain branch of economics (say, finance, banking, and so on) is nothing more than the application of political economy to this specific branch? If we reduce the theory of political economy to the relations of production and then interpret the latter as the specific relations between classes or even class struggle, the study of the theories relating to different branches of economics will eventually be reduced to seeking specific class struggle and the law governing class struggle. Such being the case, all the knowledge resulting from the study of the law of operation and development of these economic branches will be totally negated. Furthermore, since the classics do not provide any living examples that fit the issues in these fields, the study of the theories relating to these fields will inevitably be downgraded even though it is not classified as a forbidden area. We do not deny that the economic theories that are found in the classics are basic theories, and that basic theories are the most important ones. But, after all, basic theories are general theories. And we must admit that, apart from general theories, there are also specific theories belonging to different branches of economics.

Second, because theories are put within the above frame, it is easy for them to become mystical, inviolable, and sacred -- those which cannot be found in classical works are all fallacies, to say nothing of those which seem contradictory to classical works. We should agree to this point: Conclusions in classical works are correct not because they were conclusions of the "sages" but because they have been proved correct in practice.

In his article "Rectify the Party Style," Comrade Mao Zedong advised the whole party that it should not take Marxist theory as a "stereotyped dogma" or take "individual words and phrases in Marxist-Leninist books as a ready-made panacea with which all sicknesses can be cured without any effort." We should bear this advice in mind.

Third, how should we differentiate between economic theories and economic policies? The mysticization of theories creates obstacles to free academic explorations, and rendering the practice discussion about policies is a political mistake, which will impose severe restrictions on the policy of "letting a hundred schools of thought contend." Economic theories are the basis of economic policies, and economic policies are the practice of economic theories. Theories should be examined in the practice of policies, and policies should obtain evidence and guidance from the explorations of theories. If people are not allowed to comment on economic policies and their results, the exploration of theories will be meaningless. It is true that economic policies must be implemented upon their promulgation. But if people are not allowed to discuss the correctness and feasibility of these policies, how can these policies be revised? Some people have suggested that discussion of policies should be conducted within a restricted scope. This idea is acceptable but not explicit. Should the discussion be restricted only within policymaking organs or can it be conducted with more people taking part? Should different people participated in the discussion on different policies? In short, to pool collective wisdom and useful ideas and to discover more problems, it is necessary to make theoretical explorations of our economic policies, both the present and future ones. This is beneficial to selecting, examining, and perfecting our economic policies.

Fourth, the relationship between "contention of a hundred schools of thought" and "bourgeois liberalism." At present, the phrase "bourgeois liberalism" is being widely used. However, its meaning does not seem to be very clear and concrete, and the people's understanding of its also varies. Thus, it is quite possible that all ideas and views, which are different from the people's traditional understanding, may be labeled as "bourgeois liberalism" during the "contention." In economics, it is especially possible that this may occur. Although over the past few years, people have been encouraged to make bold explorations and the atmosphere in academic circles has been greatly improved, the lingering fear resulting from the 10 years of turmoil has not yet completely disappeared in the academic circles. If there is not a clear definition for "bourgeois liberalism," it will become the sword of Damocles over the heads of people in academic circles, and will be harmful to the exploration of new ideas on economic theory and practice. Truth becomes clearer through debate. In the ideological field, we must believe that truth will finally defeat falsehood. Contention is the right road to follow in order to ensure that truth will win. Suppression is, in reality, an expression of weakness, or neurasthenia.

In short, we have a common goal, that is, to promote the four modernizations and build our motherland into a socialist country with a high degree of civilization and democracy. We are now in a period of reform of the economic structure, a turning point in history. As in other academic fields, in the field of economics, we must pool the wisdom and efforts of everyone and carry out bold explorations in theory in order to blaze new trails in practice. We must effectively implement the policy of letting a hundred schools of thought contend" and change the current situation of economic theory lagging behind practice, so as to promote the further development of the reform of the economic structure.

FOREIGN CRITICISM OF CHINA LITERATURE SHOULD BE ANALYZED

HK080812 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 5 Jun 86 p 1

["Today's Talk" by Kie Yun: "Another Kind of Normalization"]

[Text] Comrade Wang Meng said recently that he wished there were three kinds of normalization in literary and artistic criticism; normalization of literary and artistic criticism; normalization of writers and artists attitude's toward criticism; and normalization of reports on China's literary and artistic criticism by foreign friends and reporters. Well said! Besides supporting this viewpoint, I also wish that there were normalization of attitudes toward the reaction of people outside China to our literary and artistic creations and criticism.

Our literary and artistic creations and criticism have evoked repercussions among the Chinese and foreign people outside Mainland China. The matter deserves attention. Occasionally, there may be some abnormalities. For example, when an essay or commentary is highly commended by certain people, a diametrically opposite view is taken, and the essay or commentary is considered questionable. Consequently, the author gets into trouble. Here is another case: When an article or commentary is praised by certain people, its social status rises suddenly. The two cases indicate a common tendency. Too much stress is put on the people's views outside the mainland without making a careful study ourselves.

In my opinion, we should adopt the following correct attitude: Whatever the political attitude of the people outside the mainland may be, we should not draw a conclusion from their reaction, but should use our brains to make an analysis (first, make an analysis of our essays or commentaries), draw valuable experience from their views, discard the dross, make necessary explanations on misunderstandings, and disregard or refute views with evil intentions.

'PHOBIA' OF FOREIGN CULTURE, IDEAS NOTED

HK080629 Beijing XINHUA Hong Kong Service in Chinese 0658 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Text] Beijing, 7 Jun (XINHUA) -- The well-known cultural figure Yang Xiguang publishes an article in today's GUANGMING RIBAO proposing that while opening up to the world, China should overcome its phobias and act with boldness and vigor in absorbing new culture, ideas, and concepts from the world.

Yang Xiguang, who was formerly chief editor of GUANGMING RIBAO and is now advisor to the paper, says that on the question of importing things from abroad, people do not feel a heavy ideological burden in importing modern science and technology from the developed countries, together with the management science that has developed under the impetus of modern science and technology; as regards philosophy and social science, they are also relatively at ease in their minds over importing classics from ancient Greece and Rome and those of the 19th century, together with world-renowned works. However they are somewhat apprehensive regarding the trends of thought and theories of various sects in the world worker movement, the new ideas and concepts (including new methodology in social science studies), and modern education systems and so on that have formed on the modern material foundation, and even refuse to import and absorb these things.

Yang Xiguang says that this state of affairs should be changed. He advances two main reasons for this: 1) These new ideas, concepts, and methodology are closely linked to the modern material foundation and the modern science and technology of the developed countries. If we are separated from them, it is hard for us to gain all-round understanding and make all-round evaluation of the most advanced and newest things, and thus it is hard to bring into still better play the role of imported science and technology. 2) China's reform is an all-round reform, which has to be carried out not only in the economic structure but also in the political system and in ideas, cultural concepts and so on. Hence, we should on the one hand sum up and apply the new experiences and achievements gained since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee in bringing order out of chaos and carrying out reform of the economic structure, and on the other hand, we should absorb the fruits of the newest ideas and culture and those that are most useful for China, which have formed on the modern material foundation of the developed countries. We should integrate these two things, continue to eliminate the narrow-minded ideological concept of small producers, and stimulate and promote the country's four modernizations drive.

Yang Xiguang says that naturally, importing these things does not mean mechanically copying them but modifying, digesting, and absorbing them in connection with China's conditions. This requires that a process be undergone. However, the premise is to import these things; otherwise, we cannot understand them.

Yang Xiguang proposes that in importing culture, we should currently focus on resolving the phobia that cultural import will affect the development of national culture. He says that this phobia is unnecessary. Take, for instance, the Han and Tang Dynasties and the period after the Song and Yuan Dynasties; all these periods witnessed relatively extensive cultural exchange with foreign countries, which resulted in promoting China's national culture, not in wrecking the country's outstanding culture. Since we have a rich and deep-rooted culture, the culture imported from abroad can be fully integrated with our national culture and develop a new national culture; it cannot be that "the secondary will supersede the primary."

FUJIAN'S HU PING ON PAYING ATTENTION TO WORLD MARKET

OW080802 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Excerpts] When Governor Hu Ping concluded his 6-day inspection tour in Zhangzhou City, he told the responsible comrades of the Zhangzhou City CPC Committee and the city government: Zhangzhou has a good climate and a favorable geographic location. All of these favorable conditions have not been brought into full play. Many of the families in Zhangzhou have relatives living in Taiwan. Closely related with Taiwan, the city plays an important role in realizing the concept of "one country, two systems."

Governor Hu Ping said: Zhangzhou should become an important base area in the production of grain crops, nonstaple food, fruits, and aquatic products, in earning more foreign exchange and in doing work with regard to Taiwan.

On bringing the favorable conditions into full play, Governor Hu Ping emphatically pointed out:

1. It is necessary to further open the province to the outside world and truly turn Fujian's economy into an export-oriented one.
2. We must attach great importance to the international market, and supply whatever the foreign countries need. We must not think about Hong Kong and Macao only, but also consider the world market.
3. It is essential to persistently carry out reform. You have built a development center, a form of reform itself. You have done well in producing fruits and aquatic products; however, you should exert even greater efforts in developing rural enterprises and promoting family industries.
4. It is imperative to form economic associations and establish lateral economic ties.

WAN SHAOFEN AWARDS JIANGXI'S ADVANCED ENTERPRISES

OW072133 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] The Jiangxi Provincial Economic Commission and the Jiangxi Provincial Enterprise Management Association held a meeting in Nanchang on the afternoon of 6 June. The meeting was held to commend 25 outstanding factory directors and managers, 23 outstanding party committee secretaries, and 6 advanced units that won the pioneer's awards for excellent enterprise management.

Present at the meeting were provincial party and government leaders Wan Shaofen, Liu Fangren, Ni Xiance, Jiang Zhuping, Zhao Zengyi, and Liang Kaixuan; and veteran Comrade Fu Yutian. They presented certificates of merit to the award-winning enterprises and individuals.

Liu Fangren and Jiang Zhuping addressed the meeting. They urged all industrial and communications enterprises in the province to persist in reform, invigorate themselves, seriously implement the program for modernizing enterprise management, and ensure good management by improving the quality of products and reducing energy and material consumption. They called on the enterprises to resolutely implement the system of the director assuming full responsibility, seriously improve party style, building the two civilizations at the same time, pay attention to safety in production, and make new contributions to invigorating Jiangxi's economy.

WAN SHAOFEN ON CORRECTING PARTY STYLE IN JIANGXI

OW050858 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Excerpt] The leading group for rectifying party style in government organs at the provincial level held a meeting at the Jiangxi Provincial CPC Committee auditorium this morning. Those attending the meeting summed up their experience in rectifying party style in the past and made plans for future tasks while tackling the existing problems. Wan Shaofen, Liu Fangren, Jiang Zhuping, (Wang Chaorong), (Li Dean), (Wang Taihua), (Li Sheng), (Liu Zhonghou), (Zhu Zhihong), Fu Yutian, (Wang Tie), (Wang Shaobai), Zhang Xiaoxian, Liang Kaixuan, Liu Bin, Yang Yongfeng, (Wei Xiuying), (Zhu Tanhua), (Lai Tanhua), (Lai Shaoyao), (Zhong Ding), (Wang Lingde), and the responsible comrades of various departments of government organs at the provincial level, totalling some 1,000 people, attended the meeting.

The meeting was presided over by Jiang Zhuping, Standing Committee member of the provincial CPC Committee, vice governor of Jiangxi, and deputy head of the leading group for rectifying party style in government organs at the provincial level. Comrade Liu Fangren, head of the leading group for rectifying party style in government organs at the provincial level and deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, delivered a report entitled: "Resolutely Strengthen Our Leadership, Fully Rely on the Masses, and Help Government Organs at the Provincial Level Rectify Party Style." He realistically reviewed the achievements made by provincial-level government organs in rectifying their style of work and the existing problems in this regard. He expressed his views on how to improve work in the future.

Comrade Liu Fangren said: The provincial-level government organs have brought about a fundamental change for the better in work style by raising their awareness and enhancing their confidence; earnestly combating unhealthy trends; strictly handling a number of major and important cases; and improving their own style of work and promoting reforms and economic developments.

Comrade Liu Fangren stressed the following six points in doing work to rectify party style in government organs at the provincial level:

1. Raise our awareness and create a situation with the whole party paying full attention to party style;
2. Concentrate our efforts in handling major and important cases.
3. Play our exemplary role well and continue to correct unhealthy trends in various leading organs;
4. Rely on the masses to earnestly correct unhealthy tendencies existing in various trades;
5. Strengthen basic education on party style, party discipline and party spirit.
6. Strengthen leadership, resolutely correct party style, and simultaneously develop the two types of civilization.

Wang Shaofen, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, made a speech at the meeting. She said: Acting upon the directive recently issued by the central authorities that we must be resolute and persistent in correcting party style, the provincial CPC Committee had called for efforts to vigorously correct party style in Jiangxi in order to bring about a fundamental change for the better in party style and improve the general atmosphere in society.

She said: All the people in the province must unite as one, pool their efforts, and simultaneously develop the two types of civilization. We must do a good job in rectifying party style while trying to develop our economy. We urge all the people to speak the truth, do actual deeds, and try their best to more fully fulfill this year's tasks.

SHANDONG SECRETARY INSPECTS SOUTHERN AREAS

SK071302 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] In his recent investigation of a special subject in the economic work among some cities, prefectures, counties, and enterprises in the southern section of the province, Liang Buting, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, pointed out: We should focus the current economic work on conscientiously analyzing the economic development situation in the first 5 months of this year, summing up experiences, and trying every possible means to arouse the enthusiasm of the localities, enterprises, and staff members and workers in order to ensure that the people in both higher and lower levels work cooperatively and vigorously to maintain proper growth speed; raise economic results; and firmly, thoroughly, and solidly grasp the economic work in the latter half of this year.

From late May to early June, Comrade Liang Buting successively inspected Zouxian, Zaozhuang, Linyi, Yishui, and Yiyuan areas and some enterprises, including the Zouxian power plant and the Linyi and (Luozhuang) town- and township-run enterprises, and paid a special visit to the mountainous areas in Yishui County to inspect the situation with regard to the work of supporting the poor.

In the course of investigation, Comrade Liang Buting held extensive talks with the comrades of the local departments concerned on the problems in the current economic work and industrial production, heard the opinions put forward by various departments, and delivered important speeches on relevant problems.

In his speeches, Comrade Liang Buting pointed out: According to my opinions, the economic situation in the first 5 months of this year was good. When compared to the demands for the province's overall situation in the first year of the Seventh 5-Year Plan period, the province's industrial production situation in the first 5 months of the year was not ideal enough. Only when we set forward and thoroughly analyze the problems can we apply measures suitable to the situation to solve the problems, can we better grasp production in the latter half of the year, and can we maintain a sustained, steady, and coordinated growth rate.

Comrade Liang Buting said: Agriculture is the foundation of the entire national economy, while industry is the leading factor in the province's economic development. Our failure to promote industrial production can have a direct impact on the development of all undertakings. Only when we maintain a certain growth rate can we ensure progress in financial, marketing, and construction undertakings and reform work.

Comrade Liang Buting said: The third quarter will begin soon. Viewing the previous periods and situations, we realize that industrial production in the third quarter of each year showed severe declines.

Under the situation in which the industrial production in the first half of this year was far from the planned target, no situation of decline must crop up in the third quarter of the year. There are more than 200 days left in this year. Therefore, we must start from now and work hard to change the situation of decline. We must try every possible means to ideologically and practically make full preparations for, to formulate appropriate policies on, and to provide sufficient materials for the industrial production in the third quarter in order to firmly, thoroughly, and solidly grasp the economic work. We should resolutely break old conventions and change the passive tendency in which industrial production showed declines in the third quarter of the year, instead taking the initiative to work hard in order to overfulfill the annual industrial production plan.

Comrade Liang Buting stressed: We have asked for a substantial growth rate. That is, speed, quality, and efficiency must increase at the same pace. We should prevent the tendency to concentrate on speed to the neglect of quality and efficiency, and create conditions for enabling the economic work to develop along a sound path.

With regard to the issue of how to better grasp the industrial production in the latter half of the year, Comrade Liang Buting pointed out: At present, we must bring into plan the subjective activity and creativity of the people and arouse the enthusiasm of the localities, enterprises, and staff members and workers. We must rely on ideological work and good policies to arouse the enthusiasm of the people. It is impossible for us to arouse the people's enthusiasm if we do not conduct ideological work or provide the people with appropriate policies. In line with actual conditions, all localities should formulate policies suitable to the development of industrial production. All localities should be farsighted and allow flexibility to formulate the policies, and ensure the implementation of the policies that have been formulated but not make unpredictable changes in the policies. Of all the policies, the most important one is to realize good promise to enjoy the confidence of the people.

RUI XINGWEN MEETS SHANGHAI MINORITY NATIONALITIES

OW072136 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Text] The Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee and the municipal people's government gave a banquet to welcome warmly a study-visit group of minority nationalities on the evening of 6 June. Prior to the banquet, Shanghai leaders met with the leader [ling dui] head of duty [zhi ban tuan zhang] and deputy head [fu tuan zhang] of the group. The Shanghai leaders included Rui Xingwen, secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee; Huang Ju and Wu Bangguo, deputy secretaries of the municipal CPC Committee; Zeng Qinghong and Mao Jingquan, members of the Standing Committee of the municipal People's Congress Standing Committee; Xie Lijuan, vice major of Shanghai; and Yang Shifa, vice chairman of the municipal CPPCC Committee.

Huang Ju said in a toast: Shanghai belongs to the whole country. Shanghai owes its development to support by the whole country. The municipal party committee and the municipal government recently decided to further strengthen Shanghai's lateral economic ties with all provinces and autonomous regions. There are broad prospects in his respect.

The group will leave Shanghai for Jiangsu on 7 June.

GUANGDONG MEETING ON IMPROVING PARTY STYLE CONCLUDES

HK090411 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 9 Jun 86

[Excerpts] According to NANFANG RIBAO, the 3-day provincial organs' gathering on further improving party style held a summation in the provincial government hall on the afternoon of 7 June. Wang Zhongchun, member of the Standing Committee of the provincial CPC Committee and secretary of the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission, gave a summation.

Comrade Wang Zhongchun first analyzed the material on two typical examples of party style issues publicized by the provincial CPC Committee. He expounded on the true essence of these two examples and the lessons that should be learned from them. He said: Analyzing the ideological roots of these two typical examples, we find that their problems amount to serious individualism, impure party spirit, and a weak concept of the party. Individualism is the root of all evil. Outbreaks of individualism are frequently the subjective factors in the mistakes committed by cadres and party members and are also one of the fundamental reasons for embarking on a road of crime. Every leading cadre must strengthen his own steeling in party spirit, increase studies of Marxist theory and the party's policies and principles, and consciously resist corrosion and corruption by feudalism and capitalist ideology.

Wang Zhongchun then spoke on the question of tidying up discipline throughout the province. He said: The focus in tidying up discipline is on the leading organs and cadres at and above county-level. The method of tidying up discipline is, on the basis of seriously studying the documents, to successfully organize democratic life and conduct criticism and self-criticism. Tidying up discipline must be closely linked with investigating and dealing with violations of law and discipline.

GUANGDONG ELECTRICITY SHORTAGE 'BIGGEST HEADACHE'

OW070810 Beijing XINHUA in English 0756 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Roundup: Guangdong Tackles Electricity Shortage -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Guangzhou, June 7 (XINHUA) -- With one of the highest economic growth rates in China, a shortage of electricity has emerged as Guangdong Province's biggest headache. Guangdong is one of the most energy-short provinces in China; 30 percent of its demand for power can not be satisfied. The province was short of four billion kwh of electricity in 1985. The provincial power department explained that the outdated generating facilities can hardly match the demand from new enterprises, hotels, special economic zones, and the rising standard of living all at the same time.

So, Guangdong will concentrate on the development of electricity in the next five years, said provincial Governor Ye Xuanping in his report on Guangdong's Seventh Five-Year Plan. During the period (1986-1990), Guangdong plans a nine percent annual increase in agricultural and industrial output value, higher than the average national projection of 6.7 percent. To match it, the province expects to have 29 billion kwh in 1990 -- some 60 percent more than in 1985, Ye Xuanping said.

To hit the target, Guangdong is going to form an electricity generating and supply network with the neighboring Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region and try to involve foreign funds in the construction of electricity facilities. At the same time, Guangdong has adopted some emergency measures, including importing 53 diesel generators with a total installed capacity of 340,000 kw from Japan and Federal Germany. Most of them have been set up in the Pearl River delta. It is said that by 1990, 60 percent of the electricity in Guangdong will be thermal-power-generated, compared with 40 percent in 1985. Among these new thermal power stations, the Shajiao A generating plant, with a capacity of 1.2 million kw, and Shajiao B generating plant, with 700,000 kw, will go into operation in 1986 and 1987, respectively.

GUANGDONG: GUANGZHOU AUTHORITIES ENDORSE REFORMS

HK070642 Hong Kong ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1451 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Report: "Guangzhou Recommends Four Measures in Support of the Reforms" -- ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE headline]

[Text] Guangzhou, 6 Jun (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- At a time when the rumor that the reformers have been under attack and dismissed from office one after another is circulating in various parts of the country, the Guangzhou city authorities unambiguously state that: The reforms are as difficult to turn back as the flow of water in Dong Jiang. We must support, uphold, and give impetus to the reforms.

This morning, the Guangzhou city authorities invited 13 well-known reformers to a "Forum on Support for the Reforms." At the forum, Xu Shijie revealed: Not long ago, Guangzhou conducted an opinion poll, which suggests that 85 percent of the population has been benefited by the reforms, 17 percent has not benefited from the reforms, and 2.5 has been adversely affected by the reforms.

At the forum, Xu Shijie announced measures of support for the reforms:

1) Enthusiastically select and appoint talented and virtuous people, particularly those reformists with emancipated minds, a pioneering spirit, and the courage to carry out and hold firm to reforms. 2) Overcome difficulties and give impetus to the reforms. The city government should enthusiastically help the enterprises solve the difficulties they encounter in the course of the reforms. 3) Draw clear distinctions and support the reforms. It is necessary to handle, without delay, those visits and accusations concerning the reforms, to pay attention to our methods, and to dismiss those anonymous letters not backed up by facts. 4) Crack down on criminals, ensure the reforms, and carefully and cautiously handle those reformers who have made mistakes in the course of the reforms.

HENAN GOVERNOR STRESSES PLANT MANAGER RESPONSIBILITY

HK090207 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 8 Jun 86

[Text] According to HENAN RIBAO, Governor He Zhukang led responsible comrades of provincial departments concerned to conduct investigations in factories in Xinxiang and Hebi from 3 to 8 June. He pointed out: There are many things to be done in grasping industrial production. The key lies in persevering in reform and putting reform in first place. At present we must lay particular stress on unswervingly practicing the plant manager responsibility system.

This is a very important aspect of the urban economic structural reforms and a key link in making a success of industrial production. Practicing the plant manager responsibility system is the decision of the central authorities and is a major reform in the enterprise leadership setup. Judging by Xinxiang and Hebi, some units have implemented this system relatively well, but many others have encountered some problems in practicing it. There is a variety of opinions regarding the system.

People are allowed to air different views when studying and exploring problems. However, leadership departments and enterprise CPC Committee secretaries must unswervingly implement the central decision. We must apply this decision to unify our thinking and action. In stressing the principle of party spirit, we should, at present, precisely see what attitude is taken toward reforms. This is a test of the party spirit of party-member cadres.

He Zhukang said: We should not demand perfection in those comrades who are active in reform. We must fully affirm their achievements. We must help them to solve problems that arise in reform. We must create a relaxed environment for the plant managers to exercise their powers. Comrade He Zhukang stressed in particular that the enterprises must tap their internal potentials. The prefectural and city leadership departments must boldly take responsibility and go down to the grass-roots. They must analyze each enterprise in view of the current problems in industrial production, help them to devise ways of solving them, and promote industrial production as quickly as possible.

HENAN RIBAO COMMENTARY URGES CORRECT RAISING OF CHILDREN

HK030450 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 31 May 86

[HENAN RIBAO commentator's article: "Explore Family Education, Raise Children in a Correct Way"]

[Text] Children represent hopes. They are not only the hope of parents, but also the hope of our country and nation. The problems of children is small in appearance, but big in substance. In terms of social significance, much attention should be paid to this small problem. However, some families have paid too much attention to this problem, in a wrong way. In these families, children are described as "the sun in life." As a result, children become the small kings of the families. They are arrogant, selfish, lazy, and feeble-minded. In other families, parents raise their children by using money or beatings. They either reward or punish their children. This adversely affects children's health physically and mentally and constrains their individual character.

Families are the first school for human beings. Parents are the first teachers of children. In the school of families, the words and deeds of parents are teaching material for their children and parents play a lasting and imperceptible role that schools and society cannot replace. Therefore, family education is the foundation of the whole education. The whole society is thus required to conduct systematic education. The specialists and scholars concerned must take an active part in investigation and research, compile teaching materials, and provide consultation services. Schools and kindergartens may set up family schools. Educational departments and party and government organs at all levels and mass organizations must strengthen their leadership over the work and give much publicity to knowledge of family education. Parents must not inherit outmoded educational methods, but must learn some knowledge of education, psychology, and physiology. Only by making joint efforts is it possible to train the younger generation into a promising generation so the sun at eight or nine in the morning is worthy of the name.

GUIZHOU CONFERENCE HELD ON RURAL PARTY RECTIFICATION

HK040235 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] The provincial conference on village-level party rectification, which was held from 29 to 31 May, made specific arrangements for village-level party rectification throughout the province. The conference demanded that CPC committees at all levels proceed on the basis of reality in rural areas, arrange work in a meticulous way, give different guidance, and conduct village-level party rectification in a down-to-earth manner, so that rural party branches and party members can meet the requirements of the new situation.

Attending the conference were responsible comrades in charge of party rectification from all prefectural, autonomous prefectural, city, and county CPC committees, responsible comrades from party rectification offices of all prefectural, autonomous prefectural, and city CPC committees, and responsible comrades from the relevant provincial departments. Provincial CPC Committee leading comrades Hu Jintao, Ding Tingmo, Nong Zhiyi, and responsible comrades of the southwest inspection group of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission attended the conference and spoke.

The conference pointed out that the basic requirements and tasks for village-level party rectification are: to grasp the building of leading groups; to strengthen combat effectiveness of party branches; to properly conduct education on party members; to upgrade the political quality of party members; and to strengthen their faith in communism. It is necessary to severely deal with party members, and particularly party member cadres, who grossly violate law and discipline and who seek personal interests by taking advantage of their power, to promote the smooth progress of rural reform and the work in increasing income and becoming better off.

The conference emphatically pointed out that before the start of village-level party rectification in the province, all prefectural and county CPC committees must examine and accept the results in district-level and township-level party rectification. The province, all prefectures, autonomous prefectures, cities, counties, districts, townships, enterprises, and institutions must pay attention to consolidating and developing the results achieved by them in party rectification. In the meantime, they must make more efforts to solve the problems which have not yet been solved in party rectification and the problems arising in grass-roots party rectification.

GUIZHOU GOVERNOR STRESSED LATERAL TIES IN GEOLOGY, MINING

HK060257 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 5 Jun 86

[Excerpts] At a meeting of party secretaries and leaders of geological prospecting teams on 2 June, Governor Wang Chaowen demanded that the geological and mining bureaus strengthen lateral economic ties to speed up the exploitation and use of the province's mineral resources, as a new contribution to meeting the needs of the province's economic construction during the Seventh and Eighth 5-Year Plans.

Governor Wang Chaowen said: Guizhou now has a geological prospecting force of more than 24,000. Reserves of 64 minerals have been proved. However, only 33 of these have been exploited so far. The majority of our mineral resources have not yet been exploited. The geological and mining bureaus must strengthen ties with the departments of metallurgy, urban and rural construction and environmental protection, tourism [as heard], and so on, and take advantage of their strong points in resources and technology in jointly exploiting the mineral resources.

SICHUAN RIBAO COMMENTARY ON COMBATING NATURAL DISASTERS

HK050214 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 3 Jun 86

[SICHUAN RIBAO reporter's commentary: "Persevere in Combating Natural Disasters To Reap a Bumper Harvest"]

[Excerpts] Through the efforts of the cadres and the masses in the rural areas, the reaping of the spring-harvested crops throughout the province is now drawing to an end. An increase in the production of grain and oil-bearing crops can be expected. The transplanting and sowing of spring-sown crops is being increased. The tasks are fairly arduous.

Party and government leaders at all levels and departments concerned must make sustained and redoubled efforts, take effective measures, fully mobilize the masses, do work well and in a down-to-earth manner, and overcome natural disasters to reap a bumper agricultural harvest.

This year, our province had low temperatures and freeze damage in the initial period and later drought occurred in some 60 counties. Drought occurred in some counties in both spring and summer. Since April, there have been serious natural disasters, including wind, hailstones, and violent wind, successively on four occasions and 69 counties were hit by them.

The cadres and the masses in the stricken areas have scored very great achievements in combating natural disasters, rushing to deal with emergencies, providing for and helping themselves by engaging in production, and rebuilding their home villages and towns. However, due to the frequent occurrence of natural disasters which have brought about many difficulties to agricultural production and the masses' livelihood, of the 40 million mu of paddy seedlings which the whole province had planned to transplant, some 10 million mu of paddy seedlings urgently needs transplanting. The tasks of transplanting paddy seedlings in the areas hit by drought and hailstones and the task of changing the type of crops to be cultivated are very arduous. Materials, including oil, electricity, and fertilizers, are in short supply. Rice blast has occurred in some 80 counties throughout the province. It is essential to step up prevention and treatment.

Although production of spring-harvested grain and oil-bearing crops throughout the province has increased, the output of the spring-sown crops accounts for 70 percent of output of the whole year. Now, grain in ear [solar term, approximately on 6 June] is approaching. It is the crucial period for transplanting and sowing spring-sown crops. Party and government departments at all levels in the rural areas must concentrate their main energy and really strengthen leadership over agricultural production. All departments concerned must divide work, hold themselves responsible, try in every possible way to support production of spring-sown crops, and ensure that the time for agricultural production is not missed. It is imperative to promptly supply materials for combating natural disasters and production and to guarantee the supply of electricity in rural areas.

SICHUAN: YANG RUDAI ATTENDS PLA TRANSFER CEREMONY

HK041223 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0930 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Excerpts] The Sichuan provincial representative meeting of advanced units and advanced individuals in placing PLA cadres transferred to civilian work, which had lasted 3 days successfully concluded in Chengdu this afternoon.

The closing ceremony held in the hall of the Chengdu Military Region was attended by Yang Rudai, provincial CPC Committee secretary; Wan Haifeng, Chengdu Military Region Political Commissar; Liu Haiquan, provincial People's Congress Standing Committee vice chairman; Li Peigen, provincial CPPCC Committee vice chairman; Hu Yongchang, provincial Advisory Discipline Inspection Committee member; Cao Qingze, provincial Discipline Inspection Commission deputy secretary; and responsible persons of organs at the provincial level, departments concerned of the Chengdu Military Region, and PLA units stationed in Chengdu.

The closing ceremony was presided over by Shao Nong, director of the political department of the Chengdu Military Region. Provincial government adviser Qiao Zhimin read the commendatory decision of the provincial government and Chengdu Military Region. It was decided to commend 41 advanced units which had scored outstanding achievements in placing PLA cadres transferred to civilian work and training them in our province and 259 PLA cadres transferred to civilian work and advanced individuals who had made important contributions toward the building of two civilizations in our province, and to award silk banners and citations to them.

Zhang Taiheng, deputy commander of the Chengdu Military Region, spoke at the meeting. On behalf of the military regional CPC Committee, the leadership organ of the military region, and all commanders and fighters of the whole military region, he expressed heartfelt thanks to CPC committees and governments at all levels throughout the province; to the units which had vigorously accepted, placed, and trained PLA cadres transferred to civilian work; and to all comrades who had been fighting at all posts in placing PLA cadres transferred to civilian work throughout the province.

In his speech, Gu Jinchi, provincial CPC Committee Standing Committee member and vice governor, said: In the work of placing and training PLA cadres transferred to civilian work in the new period, we must meet the needs of modernization of state economic construction and of modernization of the Army, regard reform as the center, and do still better in placing PLA cadres transferred to civilian work in our province so that the requirements for the fulfillment of the party's general task and general target can be suited still better.

SICHUAN ESTABLISHES RELATIONSHIP WITH 7 COUNTRIES

HK040257 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0930 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] Our province has seriously implemented the central authorities' policy of opening to the outside world, vigorously done the work in the field of friendly external relations, expanded friendly contracts with the governments and local governments of various countries and friendly nongovernmental contacts, and promoted mutual economic technological, and cultural cooperation and exchanges.

Over the past 5 years, Sichuan Province and cities, including Chengdu, Chongqing, Leshan, have successively established 13 pairs of friendly relationship of our cities with 8 cities, 2 states, 2 ken, and 1 do of France, Japan, the United States, Yugoslavia, Austria, Korea, and Canada and promoted friendship and unity with the peoples of various nations.

Since 1981, the whole province has received 208 delegations and groups of friendly personages coming from the friendly cities. These delegations and groups comprised some 2,300 people. The provincial tourism departments have received tourism groups, comprising some 2,500 people, of various countries.

Our province has sent provincial and city delegations and economic and trade investigation groups on many occasions to visit the friendly cities of various countries in order to deepen mutual understanding, friendship, and cooperation.

In the wake of the development of the relationship of the friendly cities, our province has promoted its economic, technological, and cultural cooperation and exchanges with various countries. To date, our province has successfully concluded some 10 items of cooperation. Through the channels of friendly cities, our province has sent some 100 graduate students and nonparty scholars abroad. After completing their studies, many people have become backbone elements of scientific research, education, and medical work. Twenty-one universities and colleges throughout the province have established intercollegiate cooperative relationships with some 70 universities and colleges of foreign countries. The number of graduate students and scientific and technological personnel sent abroad over the past few years reaches some 700. This has played an active part in pushing forward the development of the scientific, technological, educational, and cultural causes of our province.

SICHUAN: DUKOU, YUNNAN SET UP COOPERATION REGION

HK051124 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0930 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Excerpts] On 2 June, eight prefectures and autonomous prefectures in the west of Yunnan Province and Dukou City of our province concluded an agreement on the establishment of an economic cooperation region of a city and eight prefectures and autonomous prefectures of Sichuan and Yunnan to develop lateral economic ties that span regions and are the open type and to speed up economic development in the western area of Yunnan and Dukou City.

Since the end of May, led by Yunnan Governor He Zhiqiang, heads and commissioners of eight prefectures and autonomous prefectures, including Dali Autonomous Prefecture, Chuxiong Autonomous Prefecture, Deqen Autonomous Prefecture, Lijiang Prefecture, Lincang Prefecture, and Dehong Autonomous Prefecture of Yunnan Province, and responsible comrades of relevant departments at the provincial level of Yunnan Province have successfully come to Dukou City of our province to conduct investigation. On behalf of the provincial government, Liu Zhipeng, deputy secretary general of the Sichuan provincial government, and (Zhou Mingxu), deputy director of the provincial economic cooperation office, made a special trip to Dukou to welcome them.

Yunnan Province proposed that an office of the Yunnan provincial people's government in Dukou City should be set up. Our province and Dukou City expressed warm welcome.

YUNNAN CURBS SECTORAL MALPRACTICES AMONG DRIVERS

HK051041 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 4 Jun 86

[Text] With a spirit of daring to tackle tough problems, communications and transport enterprises subordinate to provincial authorities have seriously corrected the sectorial malpractice of seeking private interest by making use of motor vehicles.

This malpractice has been spreading in communications and transport enterprises over the past few years. Some drivers of communications and transport enterprises, subordinate to provincial authorities, collected tips from clients; some were treated to food and wine free of charge when delivering goods for enterprises run by peasants; some colluded with owners of goods in pocketing delivery fees in a disguised way; and some failed to drive buses in accordance with the schedule in order to attend to their own private business, causing many difficulties to passengers. All these malpractices and illegalities have seriously defamed communications and transport enterprises, corrupted the minds of their staff and workers, undermined the unity between workers and peasants, and among staff and workers of communications and transport enterprises, and disrupted the smooth progress of the economic structural reform to a certain extent.

Since the beginning of this year, the CPC group of the provincial communications department has repeatedly studied the problem of curbing sectoral malpractices and made arrangements in this respect. The CPC group of the provincial communications department and the transportation company under the department have made the following decisions: As for the problem of drivers collecting tips, we must first halt the malpractice, then straighten it out, and finally deal with it. As for those who illegally seek private interest by taking advantage of the means of transport of the state in such ways as playing tricks in tonnage and mileage, delivering goods and collecting freight without authorization, and stealing and selling oil and vehicle spare parts, whether in the past or in the future, must be punished for corruption. As for those who engaged in the above malpractices seriously and violated criminal law, they must be punished by judicial organs according to law.

As for those drivers who have poor ideological quality, disregard professional ethics, forget all moral principles at the sight of profits, and refuse to mend their ways after repeated admonition, they must be removed from the post of driver and their driving licenses must be revoked. As for those units which have failed to curb the long-standing malpractice of seeking private interest by making use of motor vehicles, it is necessary to affix the responsibility of the leaders of the units.

In the meantime, the CPC group of the provincial communications and transport department sent a work team to the northeastern Yunnan transport company, about which the masses have a lot of complaints, to seriously investigate and deal with malpractices. All enterprises have also strengthened ideological and political work among staff and workers, and among drivers in particular; formulated corresponding measures and methods; and further set up and perfect the economic responsibility system. Party members and cadres have taken the lead in curbing the malpractice immediately. Drivers have established a noble professional ethic and done their utmost to upgrade the quality of their service and build their good reputation in the transport business. As a result, the collecting of tips and other malpractices have been curbed. According to incomplete statistics, by the end of May, the illicit money turned over to the authorities by the drivers involved in the malpractice amounted to some 70,000 yuan.

OFFICIALS IN PALAU TO NEGOTIATE ON APPREHENDED FISHING BOAT

OW061419 Taipei CNA in English 1356 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Taipei, June 6 (CNA) -- The Ministry of Foreign Affairs [MOFA] of the Republic of China has instructed the Manila office of the Pacific Economic and Cultural Center to send one of its officials to the Palau Islands so as to gain a better understanding of why Palau apprehended a ROC fishing boat and to negotiate for its release, Cheyne J. Y. Chiu, spokesman for the ministry, said Friday.

He said his ministry will take appropriate actions after learning of the facts surrounding the incident involving the fishing boat Lien Feng Tsai No. 1. There have been various reports about the incident recently but their contents were inconsistent, Chiu said, adding that that is the reason why the Mofa decided to send its Manila-based official to Palau.

COMMENTARY EXAMINES SINO-U.S., SINO-SOVIET POLICY

OW060945 Taipei International Service in English 0200 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] Winston Lord, the U.S. ambassador to Peking, made some undiplomatic remarks in Washington last week. He pointed out that Communist China is not so friendly to the United States at all, although the American Government has been describing it as a friendly country.

Speaking at the National Council for U.S. Red China Trade, he warned Peking that friends should treat each other as friends and good relations between Washington and the Chinese Communist regime are not inevitable in the future.

Han Hsu, the Chinese Communist envoy to the United States, one of the listeners of Lord's speech was reminded of how unkindly Peking has cut the United States on world issues. For example, Han himself accused Israel and the United States of being responsible for terrorism in the world today. In the United Nations, Red China voted against the United States most of the time. Peking also puts the United States and the Soviet Union in the same category.

Ambassador Lord said, and we quote, attacks on issues of major importance or emotions for us undercut the base of the relationship when friendly countries sign outrageous resolutions in the United Nations, we notice. He was referring to Red China's joining others in the United Nations in condemning the United States for its recent attack on Libya.

While Ambassador Lord deserves congratulations for lecturing his Chinese Communist counterpart on Peking's unfriendly attitude toward the United States, one must point out that it was the United States itself that deceived itself in including Red China on the list of friendly countries.

So far as Peking is concerned, it has never regarded the United States as a friend. Before Washington revised its China policy during the second term of the Nixon administration, the Communist regime regarded the United States as its No. 1 enemy with the Soviet Union coming second.

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After the so-called normalization of ties between Peking and Washington, Red China merely made some minor readjustment, reversing the order of the United States and the Soviet Union as its No. 1 and No. 2 enemies.

The readjustment was made with a view to winning greater U.S. assistance for its four modernizations and forcing the Soviets to make greater concessions.

The strategy apparently worked. Washington has offered Peking one kind of assistance after another besides retreating from its commitment of the defense of the Republic of China on Taiwan.

The Soviet Union has also modified its stand toward Peking. Since the late Leonid Brezhnev offered Red China the olive branch in 1982, the two Communist neighbors have made rapid progress in mending their fences.

As a result, Peking modified its foreign policy again. This time, the name of the game is called independent foreign policy.

Under this new policy, the United States and the Soviet Union are both called hegemonist with which Peking is to unite with and struggle against at the same time. The objective of this equidistance policy to get help from both, which Peking proceeds with building up itself as the leader of the Third World, thus gathering political chips for its eventual contention with both superpowers for world hegemony.

Unfortunately, Washington has yet to fully understand Peking's intentions. The fact that the American Government is still trying to cultivate Peking's friendship shows that the Red China card concept has remained strong in the minds of U.S. policymakers.

RENOWNED VIOLINIST REPORTEDLY DEFECTS FROM PRC

OW070311 Taipei CNA in English 0231 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Text] Taipei, June (CNA) -- A renowned violinist on the China mainland, who has grown disgusted with Chinese Communist rule and longing for freedom in the Republic of China, has arrived in this nation, an informed source close to the government said Friday.

The violinist, identified as Feng Ming-chin, is former deputy concert-master of the Peiping motion picture symphony orchestra and has made famous many music records which are still very popular on the China mainland, the source said on condition of anonymity.

Feng Ming-chin, whose pen name is Feng Ming, is also an expert in research and teaching of violin theory, it said. A native of Hopei Province, Feng is one of many well-known musicians on the China mainland who were treated inhumanely by the Chinese Communist regime during the period of the Cultural Revolution. He spent one year in solitary confinement and then was sent to a steel plant for re-education, the source said.

The Association of Natives of Hopei Province will hold a reception at the Taipei city hall on the morning of June 8 to introduce the violinist to the people here, it said.

TAIWAN DEPLOYS ANTIMISSILE ROCKET SYSTEM ON WARSHIPS

OW060407 Taipei LIEN HO PAO in Chinese 2 Jun 86 p 1

[Text] Multifunction "jamming rockets," successfully developed by the Chungshan Science Institute, have been deployed to beef up the defense capability of navy ships. This antimissile system can cause the enemy's attacking missiles to "deviate" or "be deactivated."

This antimissile jamming system is composed of 16 launching tubes. Its appearance is somewhat similar to the Army's "Gungfeng [Bee] Model 4-inch rockets. Each tube has a different antimissile rocket designed to effectively counter the enemy's attacking missiles of different guidance systems. It is one of the warships' best defense systems.

According to Britain's Jane's Year Book (1985-1986 edition), the world's technologically advanced countries are all devoting their efforts to develop such defense systems, using a number of different devices to counter the existing guidance systems of antiship missiles. For instance, a rocket disseminating an extremely high-temperature curtain of flame is used against antiship missiles with infrared guidance systems, causing them to deviate; a rocket which sends out a electronic jamming wave and a curtain of tin foil shreds is used against missiles with radar guidance systems; and a rocket which discharges thick smoke is used against missiles with television or optical guidance systems, making them "blind missiles."

A military report expert pointed out: Take the Soviet Union's Styx missile for instance. It is dual-guided by active radar and infrared ray's. It is not difficult to counter. In the first place, this missile must ascend to around 300 meters after being launched. This is very easy for the opposite side to detect. After the "identification, friend or foe (IFF)" procedure, the radar control system of the opposite side's ship can automatically compute the missile's range and the ship's multitube countering rocket can also automatically adjust its angle of fire and direction. If still more "comprehensive" defense is desired, the ship's firefighting system may shoot water on the body of the ship to lower its temperature and at the same time the ship takes some evasive maneuvers. It will certainly escape the hit. He cited an example: In 1973, Israel's Navy escaped an attack by over 50 Styx missiles by using the multiple countering devices. This deserves our attention.

DENG 'TROUBLE-SHOOTER' ARRIVES IN HONG KONG FOR VISIT

HK070639 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 7 Jun 86 p 9

[Text] Mr Wang Zhen one of Mr Deng Xiaoping's trouble-shooters, has arrived in Hong Kong for a brief stay with an entourage of 15, after an official visit to Thailand. His itinerary has been kept a secret and he has declined all offers to official functions from the government. However, he will be spending a few days in Shenzhen where his son, Mr Wang Jun, runs a company that deals in arms. At one time there were rumours that the younger Mr Wang might be setting up an arms company in Hong Kong, but the deal never materialized.

This is the second time Mr Wang has visited Hong Kong. He was here last September on his way home from an overseas trip. He is staying at China's official quarters for top officials at 2 Barker Road, near the home of the American Consul-General, Mr Burton Levin.

EFFECTS OF PRC INEFFICIENCY ON FOREIGN INVESTMENT DETAILED

HK060903 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 6 Jun 86 p 2

["Political Talk" Column by Shih Chun-yu: "'Difficulty of Getting Things Done' Affects Foreign Businessmen's Investments in China"]

[Text] Zhao Ziyang Meets American Businessmen

When meeting with more than 70 people from U.S. business, investment, and law circles, Premier Zhao Ziyang said that China's political situation is stable and people can rest assured regarding investment in China. He reaffirmed that China will protect there legitimate interests of the foreign businessmen who have made investments in China. But he also admitted that the dilatory work style of China's administrative organs is a headache for foreign businessmen.

The dilatory work style of China's administrative organs to which Zhao Ziyang referred is an important problem which at present requires urgent resolution. But this urgent problem cannot be resolved easily and swiftly. This is the biggest complaint foreign businessmen have in the course of China's opening up to the outside world.

Here in Hong Kong we often hear stories told by Hong Kong we often hear stories told by Hong Kong businessmen who have made investments in China and engaged in joint-venture projects with China about the dilatory work style and bureacuratism of China's administrative organs. In China, your anxiousness often meets with their sluggishness. Due to slow access to information, a simple matter will involve the movement of documents, which wastes much time and inflicts unnecessary losses.

Foreign Investment in China Has Slowed Down in the First 4 Months

According to Beijing's GUOJI SHANGBAO, the pace at which China absorbed overseas investment in the first 4 months of this year slowed down compared with that in the previous 2 years. The reason for this is that the size and scale of foreing investment has expanded, involving more and more departments and giving rise to more and more disputes. The "difficulty of getting things done" has become prominent.

The paper points out that economic laws and regulations involving foreign capital must be based on a basic law, and must dovetail and coordinate with each other, only with laws to follow and organs with which to lodge complaints is it possible to create better condition for foreign businessmen to invest in China.

The Defect of Overlapping Administrative Organs

The problem is that the relevant Chinese authorities, central cadres in particular, all know the crux of the question, but they cannot raise efficiency. This is related to overlapping administrative organs and the bureaucratism of some cadres who are indecisive and ask for instructions from higher authorities on all matters. Complaints are often heard about people visiting many administrative organs merely for an official chop on papers. Obviously, if this bad habit of official organs is not corrected, foreign businessmen will hesitate to invest in China. A great number of competent and capable cadres who must be employed now to replace those mediocre ones who dare not take on responsibility, are indecisive, and shift problems and contradictions to higher authorities. Moreover, power must be delegated and assigned to each level and the post responsibility system must be implemented. A matter which should be decided at a certain level must be examined, approved, and decided by cadres at that level, and must not be reported to higher levels and must not be pending for a long time. Administrative organs at the same level must not shift responsibilities onto each other and argue back and forth. Simplifying this kind of administrative organ has become an urgent task.

Make Gradual Improvement Directed Against the Shortcomings

Large cities have done well in improving information facilities, but local cities have been relatively backward in this respect. In a place where making a phone call is not easy, how can people raise efficiency?

Due to lack of experience, talented people, and equipment, the appearance of these shortcomings in a developing country at the beginning stage of opening up to the outside world is unavoidable. In fact, China is now gradually overcoming these shortcomings. Provided that China continuously learns the strong points of advanced countries, trains economic management executives, and learns experience, it can overcome the above shortcomings.

IMPORTANCE OF INDUSTRY GAINS IN RURAL ECONOMY EMPHASIZED

HK090301 Hong Kong ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE in Chinese 1014 GMT 6 Jun 86

[Text] Hong Kong, 6 Jun (ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE) -- It has been learned from Beijing that, according to the latest statistics revealed by the State Statistical Bureau, China has scored remarkable achievements in developing rural enterprises, and their importance in the whole rural economy is growing.

Last year, China expanded the scale of rural enterprises, and rapidly developed enterprises run by townships. On average, the original fixed assets value of every rural enterprise was increased by 37.1 percent over the previous year. The average increase in number of enterprise workers was 13.7 percent. The processing capability of agricultural and sideline products was also improved, and the number of workers was increased by 15.4 percent over the previous year.

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Last year, the gross agricultural output value (excluding industries at and below village level) was increased by 3.4 percent over the previous year in terms of fixed price, the output value of rural industry was increased by 50.7 percent over the previous year. In terms of gross output value in the rural society, the percentage increased from 22.9 in the previous year to 27.6.

The development of rural enterprises and the whole rural economy has given an impetus to the rural transport industry. The conditions and capability of transportation were improved and heightened. Now, China has some 600,000 specialized households engaging in transport industry, accounting for 1.2 percent of total rural manpower. Peasant households now own more than 260,000 trucks and some 4 million tractors. These numbers were increased by 41.4 and 26.5 percent respectively compared to the previous year.

The present problem is that the relationship between supply and demand is not in harmony. In particular, demand grows at a slow pace; producers blindly make goods because they do not have quick access to information; and the product quality is not good enough. Therefore, there has been the phenomenon by which supply temporarily exceeds demand and some products are overstocked.

WEN WEI CRITICIZES JAPANESE HISTORY TEXTBOOK REVISIONS

HK080746 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 8 Jun 86 p 2

[Editorial: "Prettifying Aggression Only Does Harm and Benefits No One -- Comment on the Japanese Education Ministry's Approval of Textbook Revisions"]

[Text] A Japanese organization called "Assembly for Protecting Japanese Nationals" recently compiled the history textbook "Senior High School Japanese History." The textbook, approved by the Japanese Education Ministry on 27 May, prettifies the aggressive wars launched by the Japanese militarists. Quite a number of expositions in the textbook run contrary to historical facts. Not a single word of "aggression" can be seen throughout the textbook. While citing the "theory of the Nanjing massacre as a made-up story," it asserts that "no final conclusion has yet been reached." The attitude of the Japanese Education Ministry has evoked the concern and opposition of the Chinese people and Hong Kong compatriots and also aroused the opposition of knowledgeable people in Japan. The national trade union of teachers and staff members in Japan also issued a statement against the matter.

The savage act of the Japanese militarists in killing 300,000 Chinese compatriots in Nanjing is even described in the confessions of soldiers who took part in the war of aggression against China. The photographs and records kept in the major libraries of all countries are also irrefutable, conclusive evidence. To date, why is the Japanese Education Ministry still trying to encourage certain people to cover up the facts regardless of history? This matter gives us much cause for deep thought.

The responsibility for the aggressive wars should not necessarily be undertaken by the Japanese people today. As a matter of fact, the Japanese nation has suffered a lot from the aggressive wars. Nevertheless, the militarists who launched the wars at that time should be sternly criticized. Without making a self-examination of the aggressive act and without drawing a clear distinction between right and wrong, the new generation of Japanese people will be deceived and militarism will have a hotbed for revival.

It should be pointed out that following World War II, though the upright Japanese people appealed to the public opposing distortion of the aggressive history, the rightist forces were deep-rooted within the Education Ministry and the spirit of militarism refused to leave. The chief compilers of "Senior High School Japanese History" were actually Jiro Murao, former investigation officer of the Education Ministry, and Muramatsu Katashi, a professor at Tsukuba University. The "Assembly for Protecting Japanese Nationals" was an ultra-rightist organization that pulled strings behind the scenes. This organization has always attempted to revise Japan's post-war constitution and resume the activities of the pre-war regime.

The Japanese side reiterated that it will not do anything to hurt the feelings of the Chinese people. The Japanese Education Ministry also sent a delegation and made some "promises" on the textbook issue. It seems that they have not taken any action to keep their word.

The Chinese people treasure Sino-Japanese friendship and peace. They will fight against any word or deed that distorts historical facts, prettifies the aggressive wars, disrupts Sino-Japanese friendship, and sabotages the peaceful undertakings. The sensible and beneficial attitude the relevant Japanese authorities should take is to respect the historical facts and make a self-examination of their history of aggression.

In view of Japan's inappropriate attitude on the textbook issue a year ago, the Southeast Asian countries that suffered from Japanese aggression set up memorial halls and museums, one after another, so that their peoples would never forget the danger and threat of war. It is thus obvious that the attempt to prettify aggression through textbooks will not obliterate the truth of Japan's history of aggression. On the contrary, it will arouse condemnation and opposition of the peace-loving people of Asia and other parts of the world.

Following the criticism made by a Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman that the "Senior High School Japanese History" runs counter to historical facts and hurts the feelings of the Chinese people and the people of other Asian countries, the Japanese Foreign Ministry explained through its embassy in China that "the procedure to examine and approve the textbook has not yet ended." We hope that Japan will adopt a prudent policy and never approve the textbook, which distorts history.

PRC RELAXES RESTRICTIONS ON ENTRY OF SOUTH KOREANS

HK061007 Hong Kong CHIUSHIH NIENTAI No 197, 1 Jun 86 p 46

[Article by Shih Yu-min: "China Relaxes Restrictions on Entry of South Koreans"]

[Text] We have learned that since 1985, China has adopted a flexible method to allow people who hold South Korean passports to enter the Chinese mainland to visit relatives and friends and talk about business in their capacity as "Chinese with foreign nationality."

There are no diplomatic relations between Beijing and South Korea and often business contacts between them are hindered by North Korea. Over the past few years, South Korean people have tried every means to enter the Chinese mainland to tour the country and do business, but they all failed to obtain entry. Even the offers of some large South Korean groups to invest in and cooperate with China were rejected.

Three or four years ago, it was said that a senior official of Tae U Industrial Company Limited, one of the large enterprises in South Korea, secretly visited China and conducted business talks, but he failed to achieve any results. Maybe he did not travel to China with a South Korean passport. Two years ago, the Hong Kong branch of the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY sent letters to foreign reporters in Hong Kong to invite them to visit the mainland. South Korean reporters received the letter, but they did not get visas.

In 1983 and 1984, the Shenzhen Economic Zone was established and developed on a large scale. South Korean goods poured into the Chinese mainland through Hong Kong and South Korean businessmen swarmed to Hong Kong to explore and try to find a way to enter the Chinese mainland for a visit and in search of an investment opportunity. They intended to do so in the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone even if they found it impossible to do so on the mainland. However, they could not find any way to enter.

Beginning in early 1985, South Koreans have been allowed to enter the Chinese mainland semiofficially. The China Travel Agency can serve as an agent to apply for visas for the applicants, but there is one condition -- an applicant must have a relative on the mainland and is required to show a letter from the relative as evidence. He will be allowed to enter in the capacity of "a Chinese of foreign nationality."

If he has no relative or friend on the mainland, the agency will not apply for a visa on his behalf. The applicant has to fill in a form, which is to be examined and approved with a seal affixed by the Guangdong Provincial Public Security Department. Then he will be able to enter Chinese territory. The procedures as a whole are very simple. They take only 3-4 days and cost only 80 dollars. When he enters Hong Kong, the Immigration Department there will affix a seal on his South Korean passport as a procedure of entry, but the mainland frontier station does not affix a seal on the passport. It only does so on the visa issued by the Guangdong Provincial Public Security Department. Therefore, the relevant PRC departments leave no trace on the passport.

China does that in order to satisfy the desire of some South Koreans who have relatives on the mainland for reunion with their relatives and friends. Before the founding of the PRC, many people of the Korean nationality lived in China's northeastern provinces. Quite a few of them have relatives and friends in South Korea who were of the same race but who did not live in the same country. Since the founding of the PRC, there have been no contacts between them and their relatives and friends. Now, China's policy is relatively open. At the beginning, it allowed some Korean descendants living in northeast China to go to South Korea through Hong Kong to have family reunions with their relatives. Later, it allowed those who hold South Korean passports to enter the Chinese mainland through this flexible method and meet their relatives and friends. This has also helped many North Koreans in passing messages to their relatives and friends in South Korea through the Chinese mainland.

If this way of entry is formally opened, many South Koreans will vie with one another to visit China. For South Koreans are very much interested in China, which has just opened after being closed in the past and they are particularly interested in China's larger market with a population of 1 billion people. It is very easy to visit China on the excuse of visiting a friend or relative.

However, since 1986, China has tightened its control over the entry of South Koreans into China. In order to prevent people from claiming false family or friend relationships to apply for entry, in addition to asking South Koreans to attach letters to their application forms, it requires the relatives and friends on the mainland to obtain documents to prove the relationships from notaries in China, or to ask the units where they work to write letters to prove the relations.

Only by doing so can they get entry approval. We do not know whether China has tightened its control on this under the influence of North Korea.

SURVEY SHOWS FEW PRC OFFICIALS CAN BUY COMPUTERS

HK070837 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 7 Jun 86 Business Post p 1

[By Olivia Sin]

[Text] A wide-ranging survey in China has shown few officials have the authority to buy computers. The survey, conducted by Hong Kong-based Executive Surveys, which recently interviewed 1,565 senior executives in Beijing and Tianjin, shows that only 103 decision-makers have the authority to install personal or microcomputers in their respective organisations. An even smaller number -- about 50 -- can approve the purchase of 13 other office and business products, such as copiers, engineering and banking services.

Executive Survey's managing director, Mr Chris Minter, said this indicated power was still concentrated in a few hands in China. "Decentralisation has not gone as far as people think," he added. But he said there was a large number of officials and professional people who influenced decision-makers.

The survey, believed to be the first of its kind, found one-third of the 1,565 people sampled have "responsibilities" relating to the purchase of computers and other business products. Mr Minter said the survey was conducted jointly with the China Economic Information Corp, a Beijing consultancy firm. The people interviewed included 225 chairman and directors, 279 managers and 693 executives, officers and supervisors in such fields as finance, engineering and machinery. They were interviewed on their reading habits, life-styles, areas of responsibility and awareness of foreign companies. Mr Minter said in view of the wide cross-section of people interviewed, the findings could be taken to reflect the behaviours and attitudes of another two million people holding similar positions in Beijing and Tianjin.

The survey revealed heavy reading of daily newspapers. For instance, half the sample read the BEIJING EVENING POST and 40 per cent read the PEOPLE'S DAILY. The figures for the BEIJING DAILY and ECONOMIC DAILY were 37 per cent and 26 per cent, respectively. Mr Minter said the readerships of local papers were strong compared with the national paper, the PEOPLE'S DAILY. The findings show five per cent are occasional readers of TIME or NEWSWEEK and four per cent read the CHINA DAILY. More than 70 per cent are interested in foreign news and about 50 per cent have shown interest in sports and cultural news.

The findings said 45 per cent of the sample have university degrees and a similar percentage have learned to speak or read a foreign language (either English, Russian or Japanese.)

The survey shows the sample are well-off by Chinese standards. Up to 90 per cent have either a colour or black-and-white television set. More than half own radios, tape recorders, washing machines or refrigerators and eighteen per cent even own video cassette recorders.

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